

"Times" Advertising Rates.

Line Schedule.
IN EFFECT FROM MARCH 1, 1890.
CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS: "Wanted," "For Sale," etc., 5 cents per line for first insertion, 3 cents for each subsequent insertion, or \$1.50 per line per month.

ADVERTISING DISPLAYED.
RUN OF THIS PAPER, \$3.75 per square per month, with 100 insertions for preferred positions, ranging from 10 to 25 per cent, and an equivalent scale of discounts to regular and large advertisers. One square contains 10 lines, one inch 12 lines, one column 26 lines of newspaper, or 200 lines of text. Further information on application at the office.

READING NOTICES: In double-column Nonpareil, on editorial page, per line, each insertion, 25 cents; on other pages, 20 cents; in single-column Nonpareil, 15 cents; by the month, \$2.25 per line in solid Nonpareil, 10 cents per line each insertion; by the month, \$1.50 per line. Professional cards, per line, 10 cents; in double-column Nonpareil, 15 cents per line.

MIRROR ADVERTISING RATES: Transients (under one month) 60 cents per square for each insertion. One month and over, 50 cents per square. Full daily rates, with the regular percentage for position, 100 lines of text, per line, per line, per line, 25 cents. Reading notices, in double-column Nonpareil, each insertion, 15 cents per line.

Address (Telephone No. 29)
THE TIMES-MIRROR CO.,
Times Building,
Los Angeles, Cal.

Amusements.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

H. C. WYATT, Lessee and Manager.

One Week, Commencing

Monday—April 14th

GRAND SATURDAY MATINEE:

Grand Production of the Greatest of all

Melodramas.

THE GREAT METROPOLIS!

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Special Notices.

NEWSDEALERS AND SCHOOL DIRECTORS: Scratch sale for sale this office. 7 lines by 8 inches, \$4.00 per 100. 8 lines by 8 inches, \$3.50 per 100. 4 lines by 8 inches, \$3.75 per 100.

NOTICE TO HEALTH-SEEKERS: The Aloha Hotel, 27 miles east of Los Angeles, has just been newly fitted up with very reasonable. MRS. W. D. FULLER, Proprietress.

H. H. BENEDICT, MECHANICS: Express, general express and baggage transportation. 127 S. SPRING STREET. Telephone 549.

INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN ON THE MUSE: The MUSE, 127 S. SPRING STREET, has been moved to 127 S. SPRING STREET. Telephone 549.

SOMETHING NEW ON THIS: The MUSE, 127 S. SPRING STREET, has been moved to 127 S. SPRING STREET. Telephone 549.

FLOWER FESTIVAL: The MUSE, 127 S. SPRING STREET, has been moved to 127 S. SPRING STREET. Telephone 549.

Wanted—Situations: A SEAMSTRESS who thoroughly understands dressmaking for general family in all its branches, would like work at home or out. Call or address 215 S. Main St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Wanted—A LADY WANTS A SITUATION as nurse, girl, or any kind of light work in a household. Call or address 215 S. Main St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Wanted—A COMPETENT MALE HYGIENIC: A competent male hygienic, with a good knowledge of the human body, would like work at home or out. Call or address 215 S. Main St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Wanted—SITUATION AS TRAVELING COMMISSIONER: A traveling commissioner, with a good knowledge of the human body, would like work at home or out. Call or address 215 S. Main St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Wanted—SITUATION AS NURSE: A nurse, with a good knowledge of the human body, would like work at home or out. Call or address 215 S. Main St., Los Angeles, Cal.

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Wanted—Miscellaneous.

Wanted—CUSTOMERS FOR NEW: A new and second-hand furniture, carpets, etc., at the new store, 315 S. Spring St., lowest prices. Highest prices paid for second-hand goods. P. M. WILLY.

Wanted—Miscellaneous: A new and second-hand furniture, carpets, etc., at the new store, 315 S. Spring St., lowest prices. Highest prices paid for second-hand goods. P. M. WILLY.

Wanted—MEN THAT STAND UP: A new and second-hand furniture, carpets, etc., at the new store, 315 S. Spring St., lowest prices. Highest prices paid for second-hand goods. P. M. WILLY.

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For Lease.

The Arrowhead Hot Springs, near an Bernardino, and Bonita reformed, are situated on a beautiful spot, and are well adapted for a resort. Will be leased on most favorable terms. Address: J. B. HUNTER, 117 N. Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal.

To Let—Houses: A new and second-hand furniture, carpets, etc., at the new store, 315 S. Spring St., lowest prices. Highest prices paid for second-hand goods. P. M. WILLY.

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A STATESMAN GONE.

Death of Hon. Samuel J. Randall at Washington.

Free Coinage Men Opposed to Windom's Silver Bill.

Proctor's Plan for Enlisting Indians in the Regular Army.

Senators Breathe Congratulations to Stanley into a Phonograph—A Court to Settle Disputed Land Titles.

By Telegram to The Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—(By the Associated Press.) Randall's condition this morning was pretty much the same as yesterday. He had a very bad night. His physician was with him all the time, and his condition became so desperate between 2 and 3 a.m. that death was expected at any moment. As daylight approached he rallied a little, very much to his physician's surprise, and became a little easier.

At 2 p.m. the only change in his condition was that he breathed weaker than this morning.

At midnight Randall was unconscious and barely alive. This evening at 7:30 he had a severe sinking spell, and at one time was thought to be dead. A consultation of physicians is now being held.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—4 a.m.—Nothing further has been heard from the Randall house, except that Randall is still alive. The watchers are simply awaiting the end.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—5:30 a.m.—Hon. Samuel J. Randall died at 5 o'clock this morning.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

"SMALL ADS."

**INTERESTING POINTS—ABOUT
POPULAR ADVERTISING.**

**How the "Times" Classified List
Advertising Department is Pa-
ronized by the Public—Strik-
ing Results Achieved from Small
Investments—Facts and Figures**

**"Ask and ye shall receive." If y
want something, advertise for it.**

vertising is the outgrowth of the last half century. The first regular newspaper in England, established in 1662, contained no advertisements; but thirty years later they began to appear in a crude form. Books and groceries were first advertised, and the plague originated the first medical advertisement.

ments in England. The London Times was started in 1788, one year after the first daily paper had been established in New York, and the latter journal when a year old, contained but 34 advertisements. The New York Standard was established in 1833, the Herald in 1835, and the Tribune in 1841, and

developed, and kept pace with the increase of trade and population. Transient advertising was encouraged, being discovered that a regular run of small advertisements, at fair rates continued the year round, paid better than large advertisements for longer terms at reduced rates; besides, gave a fresher and more progressive

Practical business men have discovered that the best medium for advertising is the newspaper; and the cheapest medium is the paper having the largest circulation among the class

reach.

CLASSIFIED LINE ADVERTISING.

We now come to speak more particularly of the popular system of classified line advertising so largely resorted to by all classes of people and especially those wishing to sell, buy or exchange anything.

ness openings; those who have lost found anything; those wanting loan or borrow money; those having houses or rooms to let, and those wishing to lease properties. Persons looking for situations and those needing help in every avenue of business are promptly brought together at a small cost by this system. It is a

persons who wish employment as domestic, seamstresses, gardeners, nurses, etc., as well as to those needing such help. This class of advertising, at the nominal price of

FIVE CENTS PER LINE,

has become permanently popular with the people, because it is not only cheap

private. Persons wishing to sell their home or to let a spare room, or perhaps to loan or borrow money, are often sensitive about the public knowledge of their situation or wishes. But by the admirable system of checks now vogue the advertiser and the respondent can be brought together and

HOW IT IS DONE AT TIMES OFFICE
The first number of the LOS ANGELES DAILY TIMES was issued on Sunday morning, December 4, 1881. It contained just four classified live advertisements, which are here reproduced.

PERSONALS.
WRITE ME SHOULD THIS REA
yours's or mamma's eyes.
YOU KNOW

WANTED.
WANTED—A SUITE OF NICE SUN
rooms, by a married couple, with

Address W. S. TIMES OFFICE.
WANTED!—A COMFORTABLE BEDROOM
 for a couple of gentlemen. Leave word
 at No. 9 TEMPLE STREET.

FOUND.

FOUND!—A PLACE WHERE A FINE
 cup of coffee or a pot of tea, with hot
 cold luncheon can be had for 19 cents. Pure milk
 furnished to any quantity. Baked beans

ness men, farmers, strangers and invalids would find this just the place. Everything new, clean and ready. SMITH'S COFFEE HOUSE.
No 8 Commercial street.

The above four notices comprising the entire classified line advertising in this paper nine years ago; and in view of the contrast now presented between this department of THE TIMES today

1981, we may safely challenge a more striking evidence of the business and social development of Los Angeles during the past nine years. No stronger proof could be adduced of the fact that the advertising columns of the Los Angeles daily paper present a reliable index of the business and progress of a city.

embraces "Amusements," "Wanted Situations," "Wanted — Help," "Wanted—Real Estate," "Wanted —" and "Wanted —"

"Personal," "Excursions," "Musical," "For Lease," "To Let—Houses," "Let—Rooms," "To Let—Miscellaneous," "For Exchange," "Lost and Found," "Insurance," "For Sale—Houses," "For Sale—City Property," "For Sale—Country Property," "For Sale—Miscellaneous," "For Sale—Live Stock," "Money to Loan."

Nearly the whole body of this class of advertising changes every week.

In this department THE TIMES is far in advance of its contemporaries and shows on its face that it is a favorite with the advertising public.

One other characteristic of the

A careful record is kept of the expiration of all advertisements, and they are promptly taken out when the time has expired. No advertisements are taken on "trade" or upon contingency of real-estate sales, etc.; every transaction is upon a cash basis. Another rule, carefully enforced, is to charge everybody alike.

one person over another, and hence
higgling or deception.

THE ADVERTISER'S POSTOFFICE, B
NO POSTAGE STAMPS REQUIRED.

To accommodate the large and rap
ly increasing patronage of our class
advertising department, it was fou
necessary to furnish a receptacle

Communications could be deposited—un

FIELD AND TRACK.

The Los Angeles Boys Again Defeat Fresno.

Stockton and Sacramento the League Winners Yesterday.

Blood-horse Spring Races Begun at Bay District Track.

Opening Day of the Meeting at Memphis—Robespierre Captures the Tennessee Derby—Other Sporting News.

By Telegraph to The Times. FRESNO, April 12.—[By the Associated Press.] The first of the series of three games for the Central California League championship was played here today between the Los Angeles and Fresno clubs. It was won by Los Angeles by a score of 12 to 6.

THE CHAMPIONS BEATEN. SACRAMENTO, April 12.—[The Sacramento played another great game of ball today and defeated the champions after an exciting contest by a score of 9 to 6. The home club took a good lead at the start, and maintained it to the eighth inning, when the Oakland hit Zeigler and tied the score. In the ninth the Oakland became rattled and the Sacramento made three more runs. The Oakland failed to tally.

STOCKTON'S FINE PLAY. SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—[The Stockton played pretty good ball today, only two men making errors. The home team made three costly ones. Lockbaugh and Speer and Borchers and Depangher were the batter. In the third inning Lockbaugh retired, and Speer was placed in the box. Young, who was extra for the day, going to right field. Borchers did very well, striking out ten men. The game was tied in the fourth inning. The Stockton, however, bunched their hits in the fifth, and won the game. The home team managed to squeak out three runs in the ninth. Score: Stockton, 8; San Francisco, 7.

OPENING DAY AT MEMPHIS. Robespierre the Winner of the Tennessee Derby.

MEMPHIS, April 12.—[By the Associated Press.] There was a large attendance at the opening day of the Montgomery Park races. The weather was perfect. The Tennessee Derby, the event of the day, was won by Robespierre under a strong pull. Biarnestone, Jr., with Barnes up, sold even in the pool with the winner, but proved a great disappointment, winding up in the fourth place.

Six furlongs—Deer Lodge won, Bonnie Law second, Bonnie Annie third. Time, 1:17. Two-year-olds, half mile—Lithas won, Ethel second, Too Sweet third. Time, 0:52. Tennessee Derby, mile and an eighth—Robespierre won, Joe Walton second, Marie K. third. Time, 2:15. Mile—Boat won, Walker second, Mary R. third. Time, 1:40. Three-fourths of a mile—Fan King won, Mowley second, Ernest Race third. Time, 1:17. Steeplechase, short course—Cataline won, Winslow second, Heideheim third. Time, 4:05.

BLOOD-HORSE RACES.

The Spring Meeting at Bay District Opens with Fine Sport.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—[By the Associated Press.] The opening day of the spring meeting of the Pacific Coast Blood-horse Association was well attended at Bay District this afternoon. Introduction stakes, mile and a sixteenth—Won by Al Farrow, Piny second, Baggage third. Time, 1:45. Jockey Spooner was shown by the breaking of Guido's bridle, but was not badly hurt.

California stakes, half-mile—Fairy won, Homer second, Minnie B. third. Time, 0:48. Selling purse, three-quarters of a mile—Ida Glenn and Applause ran a dead heat, Kildare third. Time, 1:15. Purse, seven furlongs—Long Shot won, Capt. Al second. Time, 1:35. Tidal stakes, mile and a quarter—Flombeat won, Racine second, Rover third. Time, 2:09.

In the run-off to decide the winner of the three-quarter of a mile selling purse, Applause took first money, Ida Glenn second. Time, 1:15.

UNION PACIFIC.

Recent Rumors About the Road Denied at Boston.

NEW YORK, April 12.—[By the Associated Press.] Dow, Jones & Co.'s Financial News, under a Boston date, says: "No better foundation yet appears for the Wall-street report that V. Vanderbilt is interested in Union Pacific stock than exists for western reports of Union Pacific extensions to Los Angeles and other places. Both have no foundation in anything yet known by the officers and directors of the Union Pacific. The closing of the Union Pacific books last Wednesday for the annual meeting was not preceded by any considerable transfers of stock. No great changes in ownership are yet indicated by the records. The directory says that the Union Pacific's election is not made up, and no communication with the Vanderbilts or their representatives concerning it has been had."

A GEORGIA FIRE-EATER.

Defying a Court and Shooting Its Officers.

BRUNSWICK (Ga.), April 12.—[By the Associated Press.] This morning W. W. Baldwin was fined \$2 for pushing off the sidewalk a negro woman, who he said had insulted him. The fine enraged Baldwin, and on leaving the courtroom he made an insulting remark to the Judge. Police Officer Mack was sent to bring him back. Baldwin shot the officer twice, inflicting fatal wounds. Baldwin then shot Marshal Houston, who met him on the stairs, and Houston's wound is not fatal. Officer Wilcher at this juncture came rushing at Baldwin, who turned and attempted to shoot him also. Officer Wilcher, however, with him, and in the struggle for the weapon Baldwin accidentally shot himself in the thigh. He was overpowered and lodged in jail.

Supposed to Have Sunk.

VICTORIA (B.C.), April 12.—[The report comes from the west coast that part of a ship's boat, bearing the name of "Nellie May," which vessel left Port Madison, lumber-laden, for San Francisco, January 25, has drifted ashore at Clayquot Sound, together with other wreckage. The supposition is that the vessel was lost in a storm, together with all hands.

Three Corpses in a Canal.

MONTREAL, April 12.—Three bodies were found in the canal this morning, one that of Patrick Cahill, a well-to-do soda water manufacturer of Point St. Charles, who disappeared on St. Patrick's day. Another was that of M. Joly, lost three weeks ago. The other is that of an old man, not yet identified.

Bilton Arrives.

NEW YORK, April 12.—Among the passengers the steamer Elder today was John Dillon, on his way from Australia, in improved health to resume his duties in the British House of Commons.

Weekly Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, April 12.—The weekly bank statement shows a reserve decrease of \$990,075. The banks now hold \$452,400 in excess of the 25 per cent rule.

A CORNER IN PORK.

Exciting Scenes in the Chicago Exchange. CHICAGO, April 12.—[By the Associated Press.] As soon as the Board of Trade opened this morning it became rumored there was a corner in pork in contemplation, and a wild scramble of "shorts" to cover followed, while on the other hand men supposed to represent a syndicate engaged in running the corner took all that was offered. May pork opened at \$11.35, and by jumps of 25 cents mounted rapidly to \$13.25. July opened at \$11.75, and made a clear advance of \$4 per barrel, touching \$15.75. June went up to \$15.10.

A recession then followed, and shortly after 11 o'clock May stood at \$14, with other options to correspond. Land and shorts were stronger in sympathy, but market conditions were not such as to represent a corner in pork. The position on the board is that the corner is being worked through Sawyer & Wallace of New York. Cudahy & Keam are supposed to have been among the heaviest shorts on the board here.

After 11 the excitement subsided. Pork receded to \$12.50. At 12:45 o'clock it stood at \$13.10.

A REVOLVING CRIME.

Three Tramps Horribly Abuse a School Mistress.

ELLSWORTH (Kan.), April 12.—[By the Associated Press.] Miss Myrtle Hill, a teacher in a country school about eight miles from here, was brutally assaulted this morning by one white and two colored tramps. She was fearfully maltreated. Her assailants filled her mouth with acid so as to prevent her crying. During the struggle with her assailants three of her ribs were broken. When discovered she was in an unconscious condition, and it is feared she may die. Hundreds of men are now searching the country for the tramps, and if found they will be lynched.

THE PRONUNCIAMENTO.

COLLIS P. HUNTINGTON READS THE RIOT ACT.

To His Railway Associates—Effect of His Declaration—Stanford, Sargent and Huntington—"Jayhawker" on the Past, the Present and the Future of Corporation Politics.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 11.—[Special Correspondence of THE TIMES.] The most sensational event of the year, or of recent years, on the Pacific Coast, was the speech made by C. P. Huntington upon his accession to the presidency of the Southern Pacific Company of Kentucky. It was sensational for two reasons. First, because it was the first charge of corruption made against Mr. Stanford by one of his associates, and of occupying an office which he should not have; and second, because of a change of front on the part of Mr. Huntington, which is a seeming contradiction of all of his previous known acts in connection with the various properties under the control of his companies on this coast. The speech would not have attracted such widespread attention but for the fact that the railway and steamship lines of the Southern Pacific Company affect all the commercial and political affairs of more than a million of people.

FOR FIFTEEN YEARS the real seat of government of the State of California has been in the general offices of that company. Senators, Congressmen, Governors, State Supreme and Superior judges, railway commissioners—in fact, the entire official list of the State, of both political parties, have all been selected by the political agents of the owners of the railway. That this condition of affairs has been the natural outgrowth of the scheme which originated in Government extending financial aid to enterprises left at the mercy of private corporations, there can be no question; and it has only to be followed through its devious course to prove that Government should not invest money in any enterprise not entirely under its control, and therefore the managers of these railways have acted as probably other men would have acted under similar circumstances. In the public estimation, they have long since passed the line of honesty in their dealings with the Government or the people whose business interests are dependent upon this great carrier corporation, to whose operations the commerce of the whole coast has adjusted itself.

THE SPEECH OF MR. HUNTINGTON and his interview, printed in the Examiner of this morning, must be taken together in order to clearly understand what he claims he will do, and his reasons for his declared intentions of a radical change in the policy of the great corporation. If Mr. Huntington carries out the programme he has announced—though the conversion seems to come late in life—it will make him not only the foremost man in California, but in the United States. But if he is only exposing and punishing Mr. Stanford because of wrongs done to the people, in which Stanford was the beneficiary as against a friend of Mr. Huntington, and does not carry out his voluntary change in policy, will not avert the revolution which is gathering about the interests he represents.

A SUMMARY OF THE HISTORY of the Central Pacific Railway and the roads which have grown out of it is necessary to an intelligent understanding of the conditions which called forth the pronouncement of Mr. Huntington.

The idea of Government aid to a transcontinental railway did not originate with Mr. Huntington, but when the conditions arose for its development, he did more than all other men to develop the plan which was adopted, and especially the feature of it which made the company a California corporation. The whole idea was to make it a local corporation, subject only to the regulation of the State, and have its relations with the General Government that of debtor and creditor. It was a part of his plan to have a friendly Governor, and Leland Stanford was the man of his selection.

IN JUNE OR JULY, 1861, Mr. Huntington returned from an extended visit at the East, and found the delegates to the Republican convention all selected. There was the usual scramble for the Federal offices, and Mr. Huntington took it upon himself to give "tips" to the delegates, all of whom wanted office. To each he imparted the confidential information that Mr. Lincoln had great confidence in Mr. Stanford (of whom Lincoln had never heard), and that he felt sure that if the applicants were to secure the recommendations of Mr. Stanford they would get the offices. These "tips," and the recommendations, and promises which grew out of them, nominated Mr. Stanford, and the Union sentiment of the State put him in office, and his election carried with him a legislature of the same

type. In his first message Mr. Stanford recommended the necessary steps to give the railway scheme its start.

Under the original aid bill, as passed by Congress, the plan was a failure, and it had to be changed so that the would give the proposed builders the necessary credit. There was but one man in Congress from the Pacific Coast who had the confidence of the people of the States, and

THAT MAN WAS A. A. SARGENT, then whom no more upright man ever occupied a seat in either house of Congress. Upon Mr. Sargent devolved the entire management of the passage of the bill, and well he did his work, for he believed in it. The passage of these bills made the gigantic fortunes which came to Huntington, Hopkins, Crocker and Stanford; and because of this great service, for which Mr. Sargent never accepted one cent, either directly or indirectly, from any of the financial beneficiaries, Mr. Huntington was always deeply grateful. And the virtue of gratitude must be accorded to Mr. Huntington, for he has never forgotten or neglected any man who has done him a favor or service.

YEARS WENT BY; the great scheme was carried to successful results; the Central Pacific Railway was built, and out of the venture its builders made enough money and credit to build the Southern Pacific, and to buy all the connecting lines in the State as well as those which competed with them. But almost from the inception of their work they were confronted by men—public officials and prominent, or rather influential, politicians—who opposed them until their opposition was silenced by money.

AND THE MORE blackmail they paid the more there was demanded, until finally the whole State government had to be debauched in order to continue the business of the corporations. Political bosses flourished all over the State, and each demanded his share of the money wrung from the overcharged public, until millions of dollars.

THIS WAS THE SITUATION when Mr. Sargent returned from Europe and entered upon the campaign for United States Senator in 1884. It was then a well-known fact that no man could be elected to an office in the State, in either party, if opposed by the political agents and machinery of this vast railway corporation. While his managers were nominally Republicans, any candidate of that party who was suspected or known to be on the side of the people was "downed" by these men, acting through the 12,000 names on their pay-roll. But Mr. Sargent had no reason to fear these men, for who had done so much for them as he? None of the railway managers were even suspected of harboring political aspirations, and as they were all Republicans, Mr. Sargent expected that they would favor him, and they all volunteered to vote for him.

HE ENTERED UPON HIS CAMPAIGN, selected his friends throughout the State, added them to the nominations on the legislative ticket and gave them substantial aid toward their election. The election resulted in favor of Mr. Sargent; that is, enough to insure his nomination by the caucus of his party were elected, under solemn pledges to vote for him.

MR. SARGENT, JOSEPH F. MILLER made his campaign two years before, he inaugurated the policy, which Mr. Sargent subsequently adopted, of advancing money to legislative candidates in the campaign, but he held them to their promises. Mr. Sargent had no reason to suppose that any of the men who had accepted aid from him would betray him, and when the election was over the railway managers hastened to congratulate him—and none more warmly than Mr. Stanford and Mr. Huntington. The latter was especially and earnestly rejoiced at the success of his friend.

Shortly after the election Mr. Sargent was informed that Mr. Stanford desired the Senatorship. This alarmed him, and he at once informed Mr. Huntington of the report. Mr. Huntington refused to believe the report, and advised Mr. Sargent to call on Mr. Stanford, which he did. Mr. Stanford denied the rumor, assured Mr. Sargent of his friendly interest in him, and, to make the case stronger, gave him a letter to S. T. Gage, and requested him to leave the management of the election in Mr. Gage's hands. Mr. Sargent was lulled to confidence by this operation; but in a few days—or two days, at the caucus—learned that he was defeated.

The history of this transaction is in all the book of the operations of the political machine of the railway. From Mr. Sargent I learned his side of the case; from others I have had details and evidences which corroborate him. Mr. Stanford became the Senator, but Mr. Huntington never forgave the wrong done to his friend.

TWO YEARS PASSED AWAY, and Mr. Sargent again came forward as a candidate for the Senate, and again he had the good wishes and friendly cooperation of Mr. Huntington. So great was Mr. Huntington's desire to see justice done to his friend, that he came to California, and urged all his friends to do all they could to aid Sargent. From his friends associates he demanded this as an act of justice, and the managers of the political machine were warned by him that if they would not support Sargent, they must not use their positions to oppose him; that if they did they would be sorry for it. But these men

HAVING WRONGED MR. SARGENT, hated him because of the wrong they had done him, and when they found that he could not be defeated if the Republicans carried the Legislature, they defeated enough Sargent men to give the Legislature to the Democrats. The acts of these men are all known to Mr. Huntington, and within three months they will feel the force of his remarks to them in 1888, when he told them they would be sorry for the act. The people of the State have now been formally notified that the railway political machine cannot be used by Mr. Stanford to secure his return to the Senate, and that every man who wants to can enter the campaign

WITHOUT FEAR OF THE OPPOSITION of the giant corporation, and the result is what might have been expected. Five candidates are already in the field against the Senator, and if the ball which Mr. Huntington has started keeps on rolling, Mr. Stanford might better retire now than feel the pangs of defeat hereafter. If it is the Republicans, and the bitter opposition of Mr. Huntington, he cannot hope for success. The Huntington speech will ring out through every city and town of the State, and over the hills and valleys, until every detail of Mr. Stanford's public and private life will be familiar to every household.

JAYHAWKER.

STATE AND COAST.

John Robertson of England has bought 20 acres in Arlington near Riverside, paying therefor \$18,000 cash. John G. North has resigned the presidency of the Riverside Water Company, to superintend the affairs of the Bear Valley Water Company.

Twenty-three prisoners escaped from the jail at Seattle, Monday. They got into the corridor and started a cry of fire. When the watchman came he was seized, gagged, and so the prisoners escaped.

George Voss, a well-known attorney and a leading German citizen of Helena, Mont., committed suicide Sunday. His trouble was caused by financial reverses and political disappointments.

At the recent election in Santa Rosa the Democrats elected the Mayor, Recorder, Street Commissioner, City Attorney, Marshal and five Councilmen. The Republicans elected the Treasurer, Assessor and three Councilmen. There were 1064 votes polled.

It has developed since the return of H. L. Story and J. D. Hoff from Winchester that the asbestos mine they went to purchase was not only salted, but that the asbestos was in salting it had been taken from one of Mr. Story's own mines. [San Diego Sun.]

The bark Hope was seized by the Collector of San Francisco last Thursday for having on board 2000 gallons of wine. The vessel was about to clear for Alaska, and the owner claims the wine was for the use of the Italian sailors and not to be landed in Alaska.

Some former citizens of Maricopa county, Arizona, have commenced suits against the Walnut Grove Storage Company for damages aggregating \$38,000 for loss occasioned by the breaking of the Walnut Grove dam and consequent destruction of property.

George Brenner skipped from San Bernardino last Friday, leaving many debts unpaid. He was an old pensioner, and sold an order for three months' pension money, and borrowed several sums from friends. He will doubtless be brought back from San Francisco.

Santa Cruz is threatened with a \$10,000 damage suit for false imprisonment of a tramp. Two vagrants were sentenced to jail, one for ten and the other for twenty days. The jailer mixed them up and kept the wrong man twenty days, and now he wants damages for \$1000 a day for over time.

The Republican members of the Senate Judiciary Committee have unanimously requested the President to withdraw the name of W. H. Whiteman, appointed Supreme Judge of New Mexico during the recess, all on account of the disposition of funds belonging to Swiss heirs.

Jack Barnes, one of the passengers on the stage coach between Alamo and Escondido, which was held up by a highwayman on last Monday, has been arrested and lodged in jail at Escondido, charged with complicity in the robbery. He is said to have acted suspiciously during and since that time. Mexican laws fix a penalty of death by shooting for the offense of highway robbery. [San Diego Union.]

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In the Whole World.

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CORONADO NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

Used as a beverage at the Hotel, is possessed of special mineral virtues in KIDNEY AND BLADDER troubles and has made many perfect cures among the guests of the Hotel and others.

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WAGONS WILL CALL ANY PART OF CITY.

Bringers while in the city would do well to call and examine our work before going elsewhere.

IN ORDER TO GIVE OUR PATRONS AN OPPORTUNITY TO SEE HOW WE DO OUR WORK.

And that we use no chemicals in process of washing, we have placed a sign in our windows, and visitors every Wednesday afternoon, we extend a special invitation to visit the laundry.

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We clean all kinds of Silk Underwear, Silk Overalls, Fancy Bordered Handkerchiefs, Lace and Madras Curtains, and do

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A Liberal Discount to Country Customers.

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Furniture.

Having Purchased the Entire Stock

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WALTON & WACHTEL,

I Offer the Same to Either Dealers or Private Parties

AT LESS THAN ACTUAL COST!

I have determined to close out the stock as soon as possible. Intending purchasers will serve their interests by giving me a call.

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Retailed at Wholesale Prices.

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HALL & PACKARD'S 341 & 343 S. SPRING ST.

QUOTATIONS NO. 2:

15 pounds best dry granulated Sugar..... \$1.00

10 cans Standard Corn..... 1.00

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10 cans Standard String Beans..... 1.00

10 cans Standard Pie Fruits..... 1.00

10 cans Standard Table Fruits, best heavy syrup..... 1.00

10 cans Standard Table Fruits, best heavy syrup..... 1.00

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10 cans Standard Table Fruits, best heavy syrup..... 1.00

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Price, 25 cents. All Druggists keep it.



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SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 13, 1890.

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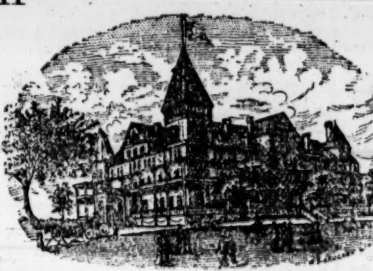
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This hotel, situated 9 miles from Los Angeles on the S. P. R. R., is built in the midst of an orange grove, with a view of the valley from which it derives its name. It is first-class in all its appointments. There are 12 suites of rooms with private baths. The halls and dining-rooms are heated by steam, and meet of the sleeping-rooms by open fire. It is only one-half mile from the station, and is reached by a fine road. Livery connected with the house, where one can secure riding and driving horses, and "bureau" for trips to the "Far West."

TRANSIENT RATES, \$2 to \$3.50 per day.

Special rates by the month and for the summer.

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Large sample rooms and telegraph office in hotel. Elevator running night and day.

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LOS ANGELES HOUSE.

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PASADENA NATIONAL BANK.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....\$100,000

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FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

President, J. M. GREY.

Vice-President, R. F. BALL.

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Capital paid up.....\$100,000

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This paper is served regularly by carrier, at an early hour every morning, to the residences and business places of citizens, at the same price charged in Los Angeles.

THE LAST GUNS.

CLOSING MEETINGS OF THE MUNICIPAL CAMPAIGN.

The Citizens' and People's Parties Addressed by Eloquent Speakers—The Issues Clearly Defined—What the People Have to Vote For.

Poetically speaking, the municipal campaign on the part of the Citizens' party closed last evening in a blaze of glory.

Nearly all the afternoon bands paraded the streets in wagons with canvas sides announcing the grand rally of the campaign, and at 7:30 the crowd began to gather on the open square near the Cross road depot where "standing room was at a premium." The platform was handsomely adorned with large bouquets of flowers. The meeting was called to order by M. E. Wood and W. U. Masters was made chairman. Mr. Masters read a list of vice-presidents as follows: T. P. Lukens, C. M. Simpson, Thomas Banbury, A. McQuillan, James Clark, S. Washburn, Webster Wotkins, W. Wakeley, J. W. Wood, W. H. Wiley, M. H. Wright, A. H. Conger, A. O. Bristol, Judge Hester, T. F. Croft, A. C. Drake, C. Hartwell, Justus Brockway, James M. Jones, S. E. Arthur, H. J. Vail, F. Jones, S. E. Locke, C. A. Gardner, E. Webster. Mr. Masters, in opening the meeting, said in part: "This campaign was instituted in the columns of a newspaper, and one element of the canvass has resorted to all manner of charges. Language has been used that could not, with propriety, be repeated in a meeting like this. But the candidates of the Citizens' ticket are unassailable; their characters are well known and established in this city."

Capt. C. M. Simpson, candidate for Sheriff from the First Ward, was then introduced, and said that he now appeared for the first time to address the public. He had exercised a right in identifying himself with the Citizens' movement, and for this he and his associates had been assailed, but he submitted that he was willing to abide by the

RECORD HE HAD MADE in Pasadena. Several voices shouted that he could with perfect confidence. The Captain then reviewed briefly some of the devices resorted to by the opposition to mislead the people as to the true issues of the campaign. He then read a section of the Citizens' platform, and said the complications arising from that transaction showed conclusively that there should be a change in the business affairs of this city, and that has been our plea before the people.

He next paid attention to the City Attorney, saying that that gentleman had charged the speaker and his associates with being unfit to take charge of the affairs of Pasadena. He next said that it had been alleged that it was necessary to expert the heads of the public officials, and an expert and an assistant had been employed, and it was said that it will take 60 days more to complete this work. The question was, "What is the reason for this?" He said the best interest of the city was to have the best men for making the job a long one in times like these.

Take, he said, the sewer suits and see what course was pursued. See them going to Los Angeles for legal counsel when the peers of these lawyers were residents of Pasadena. Then they had taken \$1250 to get horses outside of Pasadena for the fire department, and thus spending city money from home; and so, too, with the harness for these horses, and then the first time these fiery steeds were hitched they broke up, broke up the harness, and then they could employ a Pasadena harness-maker to repair them. Then how about the

SALARIES OF THE CITY OFFICIALS? As times got hard and money scarce these salaries had been raised instead of being lowered. Now, as to the whisky question. He had been asked how they were going to allow the hotels to use wine only for their guests, and he had answered that if the party could do nothing else, they could do as you have done for the past two years—sit and wink at the use of it. He then referred to what a Tribune statesman had said at the Tabernacle opening the flood-gates in the campaign on the plan proposed by the Citizens' movement.

This was the same old clatter of unfairness and was from the man who had proposed to place the Republican party into the camp of the opposition; but from what he said before, he had been convinced that the gentleman had not succeeded by a large majority. He then referred to a current report to the effect that if he was elected he was to resign in favor of C. C. Brown. The speaker said that while he had not sought the position, he was now going to be elected, and he was going to serve out his time as trustee and so would Mr. Lukens. W. S. Wright was then called to the platform and said that a contract had been entered into to execute a legal instrument, and should die prior to the execution, the executor the courts would, if they were satisfied that it was the intent of the deceased to make such instrument to the proper one, receive it. Mr. Wright said that he had investigated the records and had not found any outcry showing that Edison Turner had made any such agreement with the city on the point, so that the claim that had been made as to the doubt of the city ever getting

A Large Mass Meeting at the M. E. Tabernacle.

The Judge then read a communication from THE TIMES and commended it very highly, and said it was an accurate estimate of the situation. It was all cry of saloons, saloons, saloons from the People's party.

The speaker then referred to the petition which had been presented to the Council a year or so ago and said, unfortunately for the argument of the opposition, one of their candidates had signed said petition, but had, they claimed, undergone a change of heart. He then reviewed the conduct of some of the leaders of the People's party who had formerly been for

HIGH LICENSE, and especially Mr. Metcalfe and Dr. Bowers. These were with the others now, tooth and nail. Why, therefore, this wholesale charge that all who differ from them now are in favor of saloons? This was but a subterfuge, a false issue, and was wrong and unjust. The claim of the opposition was all for the maintenance of ordinance 125, but how was the question? and on this point they do not agree among themselves, some claiming that the ordinance should be construed in its literal sense and others only in its spirit. Mr. Metcalfe had said that the ordinance is only a police regulation, and that the title so stated. The speaker said that Metcalfe and Judge Shaw differed on this point, for the Judge had decided no title was required, and that any place selling wines or liquors was subject to the same rule, whether it was specially prohibited, regardless of the name of the place or the nature of its business, whether a restaurant, bakery or otherwise, and he thought a hotel, rooming house or a place where one could come under the same law. Now the question was whether or not you want a dead letter on your statute books. "Do you want that kind of a law?" [Answer from several voices in the audience "No."] "The Citizens' platform wants the law so changed that its spirit and letter shall be the same thing, and treated as the same thing; a law that every one can understand; a law that means just what it says, and says just what it means."

W. E. Arthur was next introduced, and said that he was glad that he was a member of the Republican party. That party did not propose to take in any side-show in the shape of the Prohibition party. The leaders of the People's party had alleged that the publication of the Citizens' platform, if persisted in, would

INJURE THE CITY. Now, the speaker concluded that if the affairs of the city were in such a shape that they could not bear the light of day it was high time for a change. The People's party represents the Prohibition idea; in fact it was the same old ship painted over, and our taxes were still growing higher and higher. But the Citizens' party was going to win because it comes before the people on a platform of economy and retrenchment, in favor of reform, in favor of keeping money in the pockets of the people. The others were adroit and cunning.

They want to clinch Prohibition sentiments upon Pasadena. Many of their leaders are prominent Prohibitionists, and some of their candidates are now Prohibition delegates to a convention of that party. Thomas Croft was the next speaker, and said in part: "I desire to answer questions that have been put to me as a Prohibitionist, and I say that I have studied this question and I believe the best interest of this city is to have the election of the Citizens' candidates." He believed in moderation in all things, and he had favored temperance for years.

Mr. Croft's speech was abruptly closed by the chairman calling for Dr. Thomas, who was reported to have asked Thomas Banbury at the Tabernacle meeting. He said that he was glad to express himself to a meeting of the followers of the Citizens' movement. He said that he had been told by Mr. Banbury that he would sooner see

SALOONS IN PASADENA than to see an ordinance as poorly enforced as was ordinance 125 in this city. The Doctor claimed that he repeated this and nothing more at the Tabernacle. Mr. Banbury said (interrupting the speaker) that he understood the language was given without the qualification. The Doctor insisted that that was what he said, and Mr. Banbury said that he stood by what he had said on that point—he wanted no dead-letter laws in Pasadena. Thomas said that he believed Mr. Banbury was an honest man, and here Mr. Banbury interposed again and asked the speaker if he believed Mr. Banbury was an honest man, why he (Thomas) did not quote him accurately?

The speaker again insisted that he accurately represented him. Mr. Banbury answered that he had not done so on that point. During this controversy hoots and yells came from the audience on all sides, and the chairman insisted on respect to all speakers. Dr. Thomas closed, and C. C. Brown explained what Mr. Banbury had said, which corresponded to what Mr. Banbury had said for himself.

Here three cheers were given for Banbury with vigor, and soon after the meeting adjourned.

PEOPLE'S PARTY.

A Large Mass Meeting at the M. E. Tabernacle.

At about 8 o'clock the Los Angeles band, which had paraded the streets of Pasadena during the afternoon and evening, entered the M. E. Tabernacle and enlivened the large auditorium with the strains of merry music, as an acceptable preface to the last of the People's party mass meetings.

lic money, etc. Some time ago many of these citizens, with the light of Pasadena's "Star," pushed the present trustees to go on with the steps that have been taken in the sewer question and ordinance No. 125. And now these very same persons are complaining of what has been done. The only complaint of the Citizens' side is that we have no business sense. The tyranny of the whisky traffic is the hardest of all tyrannies. He remembers when the curse of the saloon was sucking the city's life blood, that a few noble men and women came out and made a victorious stand for the honor and sobriety and the best interests of the city. An ordinance was made to solemnize the victory. And another attempt was made in the way of a petition, but it, too, was repulsed. And now another attempt to overthrow temperance is on the scene by men who say that they will not preserve that police regulation; and now on next Monday the third attempt will be frustrated. If the Citizens' ticket wins, we will have the power of the State will say that temperance Pasadena has

BROKEN ITS PROTECTIVE ORDINANCE. It will be practically a victory for the saloon. No matter how well qualified the nominees of the other party may be, they are unfit to have our interests in hand so long as they would make Pasadena any other than it is, the peaceful, temperance city of today. The speaker closed his remarks with a vigorous appeal from the standpoint of temperance.

Applause greeted the Rev. O. H. Conger as he came forward. He said that that question had been asked, "What has become of the \$300,000 that has been squandered?" He will answer this query for the opposition. The sewer farm has 300 acres, which cost \$25 an acre. The school bonds amounted to \$83,000, which the council had nothing to do with. The sewer had nothing to do with this fact in making their so-called account. There were the school-bonds equaling \$83,000 and the library bonds equaling \$55,000. The people had voted for \$192,000 on the sewer bonds, which were unanimously voted with the exception of two votes. Brown had said that he was one of the men who did not vote. Who was the other? He had voted from remorse. He said that eight or nine fourteen years ago he found a man

APPARENTLY DEAD, whom he took care of. He went around next day to find out where the poison was gotten. He then canvassed the city to find out how it was to be run. Out of fifty-three people, fifty said it would be run without the saloons. For ten years there were no saloons. Why has Pasadena become a drunken city, a name, when other cities—rum cities—have remained at a standstill? After making some personal reflections, he said he could read an article showing what dreadful properties the wines and liquors are manufactured of. He read a few extracts, saying that the liquor of a certain drug, found in a beer made in France, would kill a dog—"but not Brown." [Laughter.]

The inference he drew was that there are no pure wines served to guests or anybody else. Native wines are not always used. He said that he could get a full measure of potatoes from any of the other side, but not a fair opinion on the liquor question.

Father A. G. Throop was the next speaker, though he came upon the platform reluctantly, saying that there were other speakers more able than himself, whom the people were waiting to hear. But applause and cries of "Father Throop" brought him to the speaker's table. He reviewed the petition for high license, etc., and said that he had

NO APOLOGY TO MAKE for the City Council. Father Throop told several good jokes, and kept the house roaring. He said that a good deal is spoken of about the assessments. The law only permits 65 cents on the \$100 in assessments, and it is impossible to run the city on this without making the necessary money. He complimented his trustee associates, and said that it would be fortunate if the next council (if the other side is elected) be as good. He concluded with talking of the issue from a temperance standpoint.

City Clerk Campbell was the next speaker. He did not come to make a speech, but simply to contradict a few statements. The opposition have said that \$300,000 is the city's indebtedness. The city's present bonded debt is \$122,500. He said that the other side, through one of its speakers, had claimed that most of the Clerk's books were covered with "sundries." But how could this be, as the experts at present were working on the assessment books? A gentleman on the other side had said that two of the public documents were missing from the City Hall, but he failed to say that a copy of one of the papers was on file in the office.

The speaker then went on to explain the assessment accounts, etc., saying that the chief point in assessing is to achieve an equality. He said that he had given in his fiscal report for the year 1889-90, and only today it was ordered published in the press by the Council. He spoke very clearly of the issues, referring to his own records and accounts. He said that when the books of his office (as far as his own accounts were concerned) were expected to be found all right.

He was greeted throughout with repeated applause, but at the conclusion of his speech he received a beautiful floral offering. Dr. Thomas spoke next. He traversed the same ground gone over so many times of the temperance history of the city. He said that a gentleman on the other side had told him that they wanted bars in the hotels here, like the bar in the Nadeau. He held that there was but one question in the issue, that of temperance or intemperance.

Issue of high license vs. temperance? They dare not do it. He said that the opposition had attempted to divert the public mind by attacks on the Council. And

WHO WERE THESE MEN? Brown was one; Vail the other. Vail, who could not even manage a small daily paper in this city—a man whose very name is a stench in the nostrils of the public! But the People's party has succeeded in winning over to its side some of the originators of the opposition. The time for words is past, and now for work. Go to the polls on Monday next and help the weak brothers—those who are in doubt. Surround the polls and stay there all day. The fight is not a selfish fight, for the prohibitionist has the least to gain if high license, for the sake of the argument, is the law. Victory will come on Monday.

Adjourned, with three cheers.

CITY COUNCIL.

A Variety of Business Transacted Yesterday.

The Board of Trustees met in regular session yesterday morning, President Throop in the chair and all the members present. Secretary Campbell at his desk.

The reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with. It was moved and seconded that the ordinance referring to the protection of bridges and streets be taken from the table and passed. Carried by a unanimous vote.

City Attorney Metcalfe announced that the sewer suit of Bishop would be tried on April 25th, and that its settlement would secure the city a full right to the sewer farm.

Mr. McLeary suggested that an early date be set for a special meeting of the board to close all business of the board before its term expires, which will be a week from Monday next. It was thereupon moved and carried that Wednesday morning next, at 9:30 o'clock, the Council meet in special session.

Mr. Metcalfe asked that the Committee on Street and Alleys be authorized to meet with him to consider a franchise relating to the crossing of certain streets and alleys received from the Los Angeles, Pasadena and Glendale Railroad for the Council's consideration and acceptance.

Bill of the Pasadena Hardware Company, amounting to \$5733.60, for sewer pipe were read. It was moved and passed that a \$1000 bond, with interest, be issued to the Pasadena Hardware Company on the contract with the City for furnishing sewer pipe. Bills to the amount of \$1075.54 were ordered paid.

Mr. McLeary presented the report of the City Clerk for the fiscal year for 1889-90 on the part of the Finance Committee, stating that it reflected great credit upon the City Clerk's books, etc., and moved that it be accepted and ordered printed in the Pasadena Evening Star. Carried.

It was moved and carried that the City Engineer be authorized to prepare plans for the grading of the lot and the laying of walks in and about the Public Library.

A communication praying for the permission to have a business sign at the Grand Hotel building on Colorado street, offered by one Wilson, was read and referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys.

The permission for the removal of the Star Hotel, on Union street, was granted.

Adjourned.

THE CLOSING COTILLON.

The "Pasadena Bachelors' Entertainment at the Raymond."

The closing event in the series of german given at the Raymond during the late winter came to pass last Friday evening, when the "Pasadena Bachelors" gave a grand cotillon and reception complimentary to the Raymond guests; and a very fitting close to the long series of delightful entertainments it was. Neither expense nor trouble were spared to make the evening a perfect one, which was indeed, it proved to be. Some of the favors came down from San Francisco, among them being solid silver bracelet and watch-chains and buttons for the ladies; and many other favors, which California is there such a delightful floor for dancing, nor such cozy and inviting parlors for tête-à-tête. Quite a party attended from Los Angeles. A delightful supper brought the evening to an end.

The patronesses were Meses. Dr. Maynard, Armstrong and Campbell of the hotel and Meses. Hurbit and Seymour Locke of Pasadena. Miss Franklin assisted at the favor table.

The cotillon was led by Mr. C. A. Schaff, assisted by Judge Van Doren. The couples were as follows:

Among those present from the town were Messrs. Charles Foster, Mrs. Gleason, Mr. S. Seymour Locke, Mr. and Mrs. Buell, and Mrs. C. Stunt Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hugus.

Card of Thanks.

To the many friends and neighbors who so kindly assisted in the sickness and death of "our loved one," we desire to express our heartfelt thanks.

I. McCOLLUM and FAMILY.

BREVITIES.

Miss Della Roberts of Riverside is visiting Mr. Christie's family.

Rev. and Mrs. W. S. Neales of San Francisco were visiting in the city yesterday.

Aid Council No. 99, Chosen Friends, held a delightful social in Strong's Hall, Friday evening last.

Rev. D. J. Hull will preach at the First Congregational Church this (Sunday) morning on "The World's Curse."

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

CLASS DRILL IN NUMBERS WITH THIRD-GRADE PUPILS.

Supt. Monroe on Imagination—Rhetorical Exercises—Music and West Point—Instruction and Education—Visiting Teachers.

The seventh institute of the teachers of Pasadena was held yesterday morning. After the usual devotional exercises, Miss Mary E. Bassett of the Wilson primary school gave a class drill in numbers, with thirteen pupils from the third-year grade. She gave them both oral and written exercises, and the pupils worked with remarkable rapidity. The exercise was brief, but well conducted.

PAPER BY MRS. BURR.

Instruction and education were duly defined as the pouring in and drawing out process. The work of the teacher is no longer the mere assignment and hearing of lessons. Education consists in developing mind, soul and body. There is a demand now for trained teachers—those who know educational principles and can apply them. Normal-school diplomas do not always indicate teaching power. The power to question is one of the leading requirements of the teacher. The power to question logically is rare. The two classes of questions that are used are direct and suggestive questions.

W. H. Housh, principal of the Washington school, spoke briefly on the matter of the reading lesson being made a factor in this work. He outlined a plan in use in his building of dividing the school into sections and having a captain selected for each of the sides.

C. W. Hodson, principal of the Grant school, agreed in the main with the plan given by Mr. Hamilton. Criticism by the pupils was made an important feature of the work. He gave special attention to the observation of authors' birthdays.

MUSIC BY MISS STACEY.

Miss Hattie C. Stacey, special teacher of music in our city schools, gave some suggestions on the teaching of music. She touched first upon the quality of voice. The children generally have sweet voices, and the first drills should be on soft tones. Rote singing should never be used as a physical exercise. To be a good music reader one must be able to read with ease and scale. Ability to read music at sight depends upon length of sound, pitch, and position of sounds.

RHETORICAL EXERCISES.

A. L. Hamilton, principal of the Garfield school, spoke briefly on rhetorical exercises. The part of education which found its expression in the old time in speaking was often ridiculous. Standings in classes in their reports is a means of measuring the difficulties in this work. He would have the work scattered through the month, and not reserved exclusively for Friday afternoons. Create in the reading class a love for good literature and there will be little difficulty in the selection of pieces by the pupils.

SUPT. MONROE ON IMAGINATION.

Supt. Monroe gave the fourth of a series of lectures on "Educational Psychology." The subject was "Imagination." In opening he related perception to imagination as the servant that garners and memory as the servant that stores up the materials for the creation of ideas. Reason and judgment were also shown to bear a relation to imagination, and that it is within bounds. Emotion stimulates imagination—gives it wings to fly to the uttermost parts. Will gives it direction and enables it to execute the ideals which it creates. He next related imagination to the subject of taught in the schools. In reading, he said, imagination is all important, since behind each thought there is a mental picture, and the children must be trained to see that picture. Take, for instance, that exquisite lyric by Whitman, usually found in school readers:

Blessings on thee, little man,
Barefoot boy with cheek of tan;
With thy turned-up pantaloons,
Laid by merry winks and luns;
With thy red lip, redder still
Kissed by strawberries on the hill;
With the sunshine on thy face,
Through thy torn britches' lanky grace.

Nearly every line in the poem forms a distinct picture. Take the second and following lines: "We have a rustic lad, with sunburned cheeks, lips that betray the sampling of some delicious strawberries, him that shows evidences of being 'the worse for wear,' trousers upturned," etc.

He related also geography teaching and imagination culture. Build in the mind concepts of the types of land and water, and it will be a difficult task for the child to imagine the great land and water masses which he may never see. He also related imagination to history, drawing, arithmetic and the teaching of morals and religion.

Dr. Le Roy D. Brown then gave the teachers present a highly interesting address on the

GOVERNMENT'S MILITARY SCHOOL at West Point, in which he described the plan of entrance to the school, the examinations, both physical and mental, the "hazing" feature and the thoroughness of all the school work. He said that all competitive examinations, as now generally practiced, were likely to be commended, for by it the best material was obtained, and stated that three-fourths of the failures at West Point came through the "apolis system." He saw at West Point one thing that impressed him greatly, and that was that the school did not attempt to teach everything, but was very thorough in what it did undertake. Prof. Brown was followed by

PROF. JOHN DICKINSON of the University in a few remarks commending the study and precepts of the Bible, and at 12:15 the institute adjourned.

VISITING TEACHERS.

The number of visiting teachers at the city institute yesterday morning was unusually large. Supt. Monroe's full force was out, and, besides these, many leading school men and women of Los Angeles and Orange counties. Among these were Prof. John Dickinson of the University of Southern California, Principals Fosha of Monrovia, Garwood of Anaheim, Evans of Duarte, Strine of Downey, Van Gor

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SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 13, 1890.

Pasadena Edition.

THE NEW WHITE HOUSE

A GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF THE WHITE HOUSE AS IT IS.

And Something as to the Plan for Its Improvement—Presidential Ghosts Which Inhabit the Executive Mansion—It Is a Big Hotel and Harrison Is the Landlord.

How the Vandals Cut the Curtains—A Look at the President's Laundry and a Sundry Sniff from the White House Kitchen—The Billiard Room in the Basement and How J. Q. Adams Bought the First Billiard Table—The Private Apartments of the White House—Mrs. Harrison's Four Bedrooms and Uses a Hall for the Parlor—The Beautiful East Room and Its Bar-like Comfort—Mirrors as Big as Two Billiard Tables and Chandeliers at \$5000 Apiece—The Wardrobe Bed of the Reception Room—An Every-day Description of the Business Offices—How the President Sleeps With His Work and a Peep into the Attic—The Aggregate Cost of the White House, \$2,000,000, and How It Costs \$125,000 a Year to Keep It Going—Mrs. Harrison Would Add Wings to It and Senator Ingalls Wants to Build a Third Story—A Letter Packed Full of Interesting Information and Graphic Pen Pictures.

[COPYRIGHTED 1890 BY F. G. CARPENTER.]
WASHINGTON, March 30.—[Special Correspondence of THE TIMES.]

"All houses wherein men have lived and died are haunted houses. Through the open doors
The harmless phantoms on their errands glide,
With feet that make no sound upon the floors."

"There are more guests at table than the host's
Invites the illuminated hall,
Is thronged with quiet, inoffensive ghosts,
As silent as the pictures on the wall."

Shall we have a new White House? All Washington is talking about it. Mrs. Harrison has expressed her sentiments as to the cramped conditions of the present structure, and a sub-committee of the Senate, with Spooner at its head, is considering plans and investigating the condition of the present structure. There is a strong sentiment against changing the present building, and the ghosts of the Presidents of the past are whispering warning words into our statesmen's ears as they walk to the mansion. Fat, pussy, bald-headed John Adams, in knee-breeches and gaiters, is giving his experiences as he opened the building in 1800, and his prim wife Abigail protests against the mutilation of the east room, in which she dried her husband's shirts. Red-headed, freckled-faced Thomas Jefferson seems ready to jump out of his name. Elijah Halford's room when the subject is discussed. The ghost of Dolly Madison, in high red turban and gorgeous gown, changes its features from pleasant to severe at the thought.

The White House is a part of the history of the country. Within John Quincy Adams schemed with Henry Clay against Andrew Jackson, and before the same fireplace that now warms the shins of Harrison, "Old Hickory" sat in wrapper and slippers and smoked his pipe. It was here that the President's grandfather passed his last hours, and here, too, the President's father, Martin Van Buren, laid his plans for a re-election which he didn't get. Here Frank Pierce told stories, and here James Buchanan strutted through his four short years of greatness. It was here that the great Abraham Lincoln lived, and upon these walls are photographed the words of Grant and Garfield. It was here that President Cleveland showed himself a man, and here today President Harrison is turning the history which will fix the fate of his party at the next Presidential election.

No. The ghosts of the great statesmen, as well as those of presidents and their wives, protest against the doing away of the White House. It may be added, or it may be turned into the business offices of the President, but it will never be destroyed. There is no doubt that it is too small. When John Adams occupied it the country had a population of little more than five millions. The United States has now nearly seventy millions, and the business of the President's office has so grown that nearly the whole of the executive mansion is occupied by it. When Abigail Adams came into it she had no much room. Mrs. Harrison has barely space to turn around in, and she has to receive her friends in one of the halls.

The White House today is like a big hotel, and President Harrison is the landlord. Every man and woman who comes to Washington thinks he has a right to enter his house without knocking. They tramp over his carpets with their muddy boots, ask all sorts of impudent questions of his servants, and the chances are that they carry away a bit of the furniture. Every now and then a piece as big as your hand is clipped out of one of the lace curtains by a relic-hunter, and during President Lincoln's time a woman was caught in the very act of cutting the costly curtains of the east room. She cried when she was found out, and she was taken up weeping to the President's room. Mr. Lincoln looked at her sorrowfully and told her that the best thing she could do was to leave the city. It is the same with the cushions of the furniture, and it is by no means safe to let sight-seers move about save under the eye of a guide. These guides are the President's servants, and they have all they can do to keep the crowds out of the most private parts of the house. Not infrequently visitors want to see the kitchen, and the only home life that Mrs. Harrison gets must come from a little space on the second floor.

Let me give you a plain, practical description of the White House as it is. The President's grounds cover many acres. They are surrounded by a high iron fence with great iron gates, and the grounds are filled with the fine old oak trees. On one side of them is the treasury, sower and tomb-like, and on the other side is the biggest granite building of the world, the \$13,000,000 structure known as the State, War and Navy Department. To the south and back of the White House, beyond a wide park, flows the muddy Potomac, and in front runs the busy street of Pennsylvania avenue. The White House covers a third of an acre. It is a long, rectangular, almost squat two-story structure with a wide porte cochere, having a floor as

big as that of the average two-story house. This porte cochere is upheld by ionic columns as big round as the largest oaks of the forest, and its roof supported by these is of the Grecian order. Around the roof of the White House there is a marble fence about as high as a table and made of round marble pillars the size of a base-ball club. The building has a basement under it and two rows of big rectangular windows look out of the stories above this. The basement windows are square, and the most of them look as though they needed washing. Wide walks lead up in the shape of a half moon from Pennsylvania avenue to the White House, and you walk half the length of the house before you get to the front door. As you do so you can look right down into the basement, and if your eyes are sharp about every other day of the week you will see a number of colored girls here with iron in their hands polishing the President's



THE WHITE HOUSE LAUNDRY.

dent's shirts and putting the finishing touches on Baby McKee's unmentionables. If on leaving the mansion you walk over toward the State, War or Navy Departments your nostrils may be saluted with the hog and hominy which is being cooked in the President's kitchen, and you may see the President's colored lady chef producing those exquisite dishes which are making the state dinners so famous. In other words, you see directly into the kitchen of the White House. It is not half big enough for an establishment of our President, and it has none of the modern conveniences of keeping dinners warm which the best restaurants of the country contain. There is a big range at one side of the room and there is another little range in the scullery beyond. The cooking utensils are of copper and the walls are plastered and not tiled.

The entire front of the basement of the White House is taken up with kitchen and laundry. The back has the storeroom, a furnace and—whisper it low in the ear of our Methodist brethren—billiard room. Senators have been played in the White House ever since the day of John Quincy Adams, and President Arthur could handle a billiard cue equal to Slosson. John Quincy Adams bought the first billiard table that was ever used in the White House, and his extravagance in this respect was made a campaign issue, and he eventually paid for the table out of his own pocket. I don't know that President Harrison plays, but the table is there in the basement, and he can if he will.

Let us look at the first floor of the White House. Guards stand at the doors, and a giant Apollo, in the shape of Col. Dinsmore, inspects every man who comes in. The doors are of mahogany, and the knobs are as big, almost, as the head of a baby. You turn them, and on brass hinges, the great doors turn inward, and you are in the tiled vestibule, at the back of which there is a wall of mosaic, of beautiful stones and colored glass, which reminds one of the jeweled palace of Frederick the Great at Potsdam. This wall was made by Tenny, it cost many thousands of dollars, but one old lady, who looked at it last week, told the guard she was "glad to see President Harrison had become economical, and that he had saved the money by making a glass wall of old broken bottles, and it's real purty, too," the old woman said, "and you wouldn't think it home-made." It is here that the Marine Band plays at the President's receptions, but there is nothing home-like about the vestibule. It is so big that you could build an eight-room house inside of it, and 30 men could march abreast through it without touching their elbows.

Dinsmore's persuades every man with ye crook.

Just next to this, at the left, is a hall with stairs leading to the President's office, and on the other side of this hall is the mighty east room. You never see Mrs. Harrison or any of the family upon these stairs. They are the property of the public, and the ceaseless tread of the countless crowd which besieges the President goes its muffled way up and down them. The east room belongs to the people. It is always open to visitors, and the only use that President Harrison gets from it is in crowding his callers into it at a big Presidential reception. It is one of the most beautiful rooms in the world. Its walls are painted in silver and gold, and its ceiling is three times as high as that of an ordinary room. It takes 142 yards of Brussels carpet to cover it, and the velvet into which your feet sink is of the color of Etruscan gold. The most wonderful thing to me in this room is the chandeliers. Each one of these is made of 6000 pieces of Bohemian glass and they cost \$5000 apiece. There are eight massive mirrors, each as big as two billiard tables, set into the walls about the room, and when the chandeliers are lighted these

pendants are reflected like diamonds in these mirrors and the scene is indescribably brilliant. Still, you might as well furnish a barn or a bowling alley, and call it a parlor as to think of this big room for the living-room of the home life of a private family, and if President Harrison wanted it he couldn't get it, for the people have monopolized it by the precedent of generations.

It is the same with the green room, the blue room and the red room. They are full of beauties in furniture and hangings, but they are as much shut out from the everyday life of the President as the parlor of New England farmers' wife, which is dusted every day, but never used except for company. It is in the blue room that President Harrison, with his wife standing beside him, shakes the hands of the multitude at a big reception. The lower oval in shape, finished in blue satin fresco, and its diameter is about that of a country church. Still, it is hardly large enough for this purpose, and when the crowd is out of it it is too big for common use. There are many dining-rooms, and the state dining-room, but the state dining-room, and I can count on my fingers a dozen which are more beautifully furnished. There are none of the conveniences for serving a great dinner, and these thousand feasts which the President gives have to be largely gotten up outside of the house, and hired waiters have to be brought in to pass the victuals. The dining-room used by the family, or the private dining-room, is at the right of the vestibule. This is to be turned inside out to every big reception, for the table must be removed, and shelves be put around the room to hold the hats and coats of the guests. At such receptions the state dining-room becomes a ladies' dressing-room and more fuss is made in the executive mansion every time the President receives than you make in your own home when your daughters are married. Not long ago there was a mantel bed in the reception-room, opposite Elijah Halford's office on the second floor. On the ground floor this room yesterday and noticed that it was there still, but whether it is used or not I do not know. Think of the President of the United States being compelled to have a wardrobe bed in one of his parlors. It is true no one knows where it is, but I think of the occupant of a second-class boarding-house, who is trying to keep up appearances and pretending to have a suit of rooms when he gets along with only one.

The White House, when once understood, makes the building simplicity itself. If you will take a rectangular covering one-third of an acre and bisect it lengthwise by a hall 18 feet wide you will have the general plan of the building. On the ground floor, at the end nearest the treasury, the great east room cuts off a part of this hall and runs the whole length of the building. The vestibule and the private dining-room are at the lower end of the east side of this hall, and on the south are the green, blue, red and state dining-rooms. All of the rooms of the building thus go off from this hall, and all are of the same length, viz., about twenty-eight feet. At the extreme end of the lower floor, on the west side, is a large hall, and a series of corridors, and a covering the area of several ordinary houses and making up the conservatories of the White House. This is no part, however, of the original structure, and it need hardly be considered as connected with it.

Let us look on the same plan. All of the rooms are big, and three-fourths of them are made up of offices. The living rooms of the President are at the west end of the second floor, and Mrs. Harrison has only four good-sized bedrooms, and the rest of the house is taken up by the offices of the President and his friends. In addition to these four bedrooms, two of which are on the north and two on the south side of the building, there is a little bedroom, which was originally intended for a dressing-room, on the southwest corner, and a series of corridors, and a bedroom just over the vestibule, which is 7 feet wide and 18 feet long. There is an elevator leading to this floor, and there are two or three bathrooms huddled together right over the big entrance hall. The largest bedroom has no bathrooms connected with them, and this is the case with the President's bedroom, which opens into the office or library, where he receives his callers.

The business offices of the White House are the whole of the eastern portion of the second floor. Entering the big front door you turn to the left and march up a pair of stairs about five feet wide. You note that though the carpet is new the tread of the office-seeker has worn the top of the carpet at any hour of the morning you pass the most noted men of the country on the stairs. They stamp along as though they owned the building, and most of them think they do. When you reach the second floor you find that your surroundings are those of a business establishment rather than those of a private residence. Two colored gentlemen stand at guard at the door and a gray-haired German, short and squat, sits before a little desk, and a series of corridors, and a bedroom just over the vestibule, which is 7 feet wide and 18 feet long. There is an elevator leading to this floor, and there are two or three bathrooms huddled together right over the big entrance hall. The largest bedroom has no bathrooms connected with them, and this is the case with the President's bedroom, which opens into the office or library, where he receives his callers.

And even the Preachers Do It. (Santa Barbara Press.) The fishing season opened up today, and a large number of fishermen were out. Rev. Mr. Weems had the best success of any heard from so far, capturing a trout that weighed three and one-half pounds.

and the lower end of the big hall has been partitioned off and made into an office. In the southeast corner of the building the executive clerk, Mr. Prudden, makes up with his fine Italian hand the commissions that the President gives to officers, and next to this office and opening into the hall is the private secretary's room. This is one of the big rooms of the building. It takes 100 yards of carpet to cover it, and it has windows which command a beautiful view of the Potomac. A cheery wood fire burns on one side of it, and in front of the windows and behind a big desk sits the little five-foot-eight anatomy who represents the President of the United States. The private secretary of the President holds an office fully as important as that of a Cabinet Minister, and Col. Halford fills it well. He is a dark-faced, black-eyed sober young man of about 40 years of age. He does not weigh over 125 pounds, and his face is of an intellectual cast. His forehead is broad and full, his nose thin, and his cheeks rather hollow than full. He dresses well, but has not the rough-and-ready democratic air of his predecessor, Col. Lamont. There are no quarters for his accommodation in the White House, and he must come here often in the evening and consult with the President upon the business of the hour.

The cabinet room lies between the private secretary's room and the library in which President Harrison sits. This room is almost entirely filled with a long dining-table, which runs from one end of it to the other. Around this table are nine high-backed chairs, and there are writing materials placed at different stations upon it. There is a big globe in one corner of the room, and it is around this that the President, Secretary of State and the other cabinet members stand while they discuss international questions. The cabinet meets here about every other day, and they usually spend several hours at a session. The room is of such a nature that it cannot be used for anything else than the meetings of the cabinet, and it is a business office, pure and simple. It has been held all the cabinet meetings for several administrations, though President Lincoln used to hold his cabinet meetings in the room now used by Col. Halford.

The President's office is in the library. This room is a big oval, requiring 141 yards of velvet Brussels to cover its floor. It has windows looking out upon the Potomac, and it is 59 feet wide and 28 feet long. The President's callers are seated on chairs about the room, and he usually stands with head bent over as he talks with them. He receives nearly every one who has business with him, and he is besieged by a host of Congressmen nearly every day. It is the room which he has his home, and his business is always with him. His bedroom is next to it and the ghost of work under must hover over him as he sleeps.

The President of the United States never gets through with his work, and there ought to be some arrangement by which he could get away for a certain time during the day from the care of his office. He ought not to have to eat and to sleep bathed in the perspiration of office-seeking applications, and there is no other business man in the United States who would endure such surroundings as the environment of our President.

The attic of the White House might be supposed to furnish some room. It does not. The roof is so low in most places that you cannot stand upright under it. All the light comes from the skylights, and the place is fit for nothing but a lumber-room. In it are stored President Harrison's trunks, Baby McKee's cast-off clothes and the old furniture of the executive mansion. Bats and spiders are the only inhabitants, and the top of the White House is more like a country garret than the attic of a two-story house covering a quarter of an acre, and situated in one of the great cities of the United States.

The truth about the matter is that the executive mansion would do very well for the private residence of the President, or for his offices. It will not do for both, and the statesmen appreciate it. In 1882 Senator Morrill had a bill which passed the Senate, appropriating \$300,000 to build an extension to the White House, and Mrs. Harrison said that there ought to be two wings added to it. She would remodel the conservatory, add a hall of painting and statuary, and would have the present building as it is, sandwiched between the ends of these two wings. In this way, the historical associations of the building would be preserved, and Mrs. Harrison's ideas are much better than that of Senator Ingalls, who was in favor of adding a story to the building. The White House has cost already about two million dollars. It took \$300,000 to build it nearly one hundred years ago, and more than one million seven hundred thousand dollars have since been spent upon it. It is full of beauties in the way of furniture and pictures, and though it costs us more than one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars a year to pay the President's salary and keep up his establishment, we are rich and can afford it.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

A Good Campaign Move. (Oakland Tribune.) Gov. Waterman and Secretary Bock are said to be in consultation as to the advisability of officially nominating a fool-killer to fill a long-felt want in Oakland.



I saw a jolly family the other day.

to whom life evidently looked fair, for content, with a big C, was spread all over their smiling faces.

There were some ten of the family—father and mother and the young hopefuls, all the way up from the babe in its mother's arms to the tow-headed boy of about 11 summers.

It was on one of the glorious days of last week, when I was out for a pleasant stroll, that I heard happy voices, approaching behind me, and soon a spanking team, attached to a long open buggy, was abreast of me, and, turning, I saw such a picture as my eyes have not looked upon for years. Into that two-seated buggy the whole family was gathered, piled in any way where there was space to be filled. But the wagon was not quite capacious enough, pack it as might be, so the pater familias had called into play a bit of original invention, and to the rear of the vehicle had been firmly attached an addenda in the shape of an unpainted box, into which two jolly youngsters, of perhaps 6 and 8 years, had been thrust. But how glad they all were. Even the grizzled-haired pere wore a smile that was full of sunshine, and the mother's face was full of pride and beaming tenderness as she looked on her little calico-clad daughters, and her boys in their stout jean suits, with their roughish faces peering out from beneath their straw hats, and their eyes full of wonder at the city's sights and ways. Life had not lost its freshness to that family, and the old man was new. They had come in from some home among the hills where they held daily companionship with birds, squirrels, butterflies and bees; where they were on terms of friendship with the cattle in the green pasture, the pigs in the field and the fowls in the big barnyard, to a world that was full of novelty and strange pictures. They were content, moreover, to be just lookers on in Venice—they had no wish for anything more. And so they chatted, laughed and wondered at all they saw, and they formed a little world by themselves, over which shone the beautiful light of fullest content.

I've always had a warm place in my heart for a good, faithful dog. But I saw one last week that seemed especially worthy of my admiration. He was not running free on a frisky bout with a bunch of his species, but he was harnessed to a small, two-wheeled cart, on which was seated a full-grown young man, minus his two sturdy legs. But that dog served him in place of his own two legs, and there he sat holding the lines, and the well-trained canine obeying every motion, and intelligently threading his way in and out of the crowds, avoiding the swift rush of teams, and piloting his master safely wherever he desired.

"Now I wonder how he'll manage to get off the curb," I said, as he came to a cross street, without a serious jolt to the poor cripple. But he did it. He paused for a second and let the wheels slowly turn and gently slip downward, and then as he came to the opposite curb, up went the wheels in the same careful manner, without a perceptible jolt or jar for the helpless rider.

And the young man appeared cheerful as he rode along and looked into the kindly faces that turned toward him with looks of sympathy, as if he would have said: "You need not pity me. My dog is as good as the best pair of legs ever given. I can go anywhere in this big, busy world with his help. It's all right. Never mind. We all have our troubles, and mine are not as great as they might be. Carlo and I can outrun the best pair of legs in Los Angeles. Good-by. Here we go!" And off they sped, and were soon lost to sight. What a happy pair, I said.

O, the magnificent tints and colors that one finds amid the grasses at this season, when some of the deep greens begin to pale somewhat, and the little blossoms come out upon the tips of their grassy stems, and Nature's make-up is complete.

I was coming in from Pasadena on Friday, and I could not but notice the marvel of color on lowland and upland. It reminded me of a remark made by Van Dyke in his little book "How to Judge of a Picture," when he says, you may look over a wide surface of landscape, and you will not find any two spots in it as large as a man's hand exactly alike as to color—or words to that effect. Well, I did not believe him fully when I read it, but looking the other morning at the fair green landscape with a critical eye, I found there was a good deal of truth in what he wrote.

The details which go to make up even the smallest expense are infinite. I was delighted with the untold variety of tint and shade as I looked abroad from the car window. There were multitudinous shades of green; there were touches of soft purple, flecks of gold and of crimson, pale, delicate violet hues, and such tender browns, and pretty blushes of red. Then the shadows upon the water made another beautiful feature. They were always changing with every silver ripple and every breath of air, and every overhanging cliff and hill—till they came dancing out into the broad sunlight.

I looked at the picture and wondered if any one saw it with the full enjoyment that I did. I did not see any one who appeared to notice it. People were chatting about other things, so for the moment the whole beautiful landscape belonged to me. Ah, but I was rich!

The secrets of large yields always and everywhere are rich soil, good seed and thorough tillage.

POMONA.

Business and Politics—Preferences for Governor.

POMONA, April 12.—[Correspondence of THE TIMES.] The most important social affair that has taken place in Pomona this season was the reception at the home of the late Otto Mueller on Thursday evening, by the young ladies of the Fruit and Flower Mission. Over two hundred invitations were sent out, and the large parlors, dining-room and conservatory were crowded with people until a late hour in the evening. The floral decorations were elegant and very handsome. Mrs. Mueller was assisted in receiving the guests by the young ladies of the mission. Refreshments were served by Cooke.

Senator J. E. McComas has returned from San Francisco. Mrs. N. E. Inaker and daughter will start upon a pleasure tour to Alaska next Tuesday. The sales of acreage property in Pomona since January 1st have amounted to \$197,000. Several more sales are expected to be made during the next few days.

Among the citizens of Pomona who will go East next week as witnesses in the Pomona Land and Water Company in its suit for \$88,000 against Rev. H. M. Loud of Detroit, are P. C. Tomner, H. L. Finney, O. F. Giffin, Dr. B. H. Nichols, Frank L. Palmer, Hervey Nicholson and H. B. Westernman.

Your correspondent has talked with 44 good Republicans during the past week and has found 38 who unmistakably favor ex-Congressman Markham for Governor, three who favor the nomination of Gov. Waterman and three who do not care to express themselves upon the subject. A large number of the Republicans who have been interviewed declare themselves opposed to Gov. Waterman's nomination because he vetoed the insurance bill a year ago, and thereby allowed the masses to be robbed of tens of thousands of dollars annually for the benefit of the monopoly insurance companies. Other Republicans support Col. Markham because of his splendid record as Congressman of this district.

The Ambrose-Henning orange orchard of 90 acres at North Pomona is to be made one of the show places of this valley. Over three thousand dollars' worth of palms, shrubbery, semi-tropical plants and bushes have been ordered this week for the property. The profits in growing navel oranges is shown by the C. E. White orchard in this place. The trees are 7 years old and there are five acres of them. The crop has just been harvested and packed. Mr. White was paid \$2755 for the whole crop. That makes the fruit worth \$551 an acre. What is such property worth per acre? The prospects for very bountiful yields of prunes and apricots in the Pomona Valley are particularly good. The blossoms have not set and the young fruit is growing well. Nothing short of a tornado could make less than an average crop of either prunes or apricots for 1890. The Pomona Progress says that the prune crop of the Pomona Valley will be double that of last year, by far the largest ever known in the same locality. Apricots promise almost as well. There has never been such a blossoming of this kind of fruit as this season. The Pomona Fruit Canning Company is preparing for the liveliest season it has ever had.

The Pomona Odd Fellows will have a grand celebration on Saturday, the 26th inst., in honor of the organization of the first lodge of Odd Fellows in America.

WILLIAM AND WALES.

Germany's Young Emperor a "Magnificent Man."

Extract from a private letter of a lady dated Berlin, March 23d.

And now for the news about royalty, for here where so much thought and attention is given to it one is bound to feel more or less interest in the "expensive luxury." As you already know, the Prince of Wales has been in Berlin on a visit to his royal nephew, and you will wonder if we saw him. We learned through the papers he was to arrive yesterday, so early set out for Unter den Linden, knowing the royal procession would drive through that lovely avenue. Soon after our arrival along came the band of the Royal Guard, mounted and playing "God Save the Queen." Then came the Royal Guard, superbly mounted. Next a royal coach with the Emperor and Prince of Wales, the latter seated at the right of the Emperor. Then followed a long line of carriages containing other royal princes, officers of state and foreign ambassadors, all in dazzling uniforms, which made a showy spectacle.

The Prince of Wales is very like the photographs you have seen of him, though he is more blonde than I had supposed. His face is not so attractive and intelligent as the Emperor's, yet they resemble each other slightly. The Emperor has a good face, such clear, straightforward eyes, pure looking as a woman's, yet not at all effeminate. In looking at him one can but feel he is no coward, and has really a good heart. He is what one might call a "magnificent man" and a typical Emperor.

In one sense the Germans ought to feel very proud of him, and I am inclined to think he intends to do all he can for the welfare of his people. But will the poor, overworked beings he has been called upon to rule over prelate his efforts? His position is a difficult one, especially now that Bismarck has retired. The Emperor's letter to him on the occasion was so interesting and touching. I wish you might read it in German. I will send you the papers that are now so full of this great event in German history.

A Fatal Blunder.

It was a stupid error
Who blundered into verse,
And sang his chamber's groans in
A manner that was worse
Than all the editorials
He ever did or wrote.
For 'tis his densest ignorance
Lay certainly that way.

For when he sang her sweet brown eyes—
So tender and so true—
The season they were ten to one
That he would call them blue.

And e'en the silver tresses that
Embossed his captive heart
Were lost to recognition in
The bluntness of his art.

And now, poor wretch, unhappy, he
Presents a sorry plight;
He dare not go to see his love
Upon a Sunday night.
For jealousy hath seized her heart
She hath a rival in blue eyes
And her of golden hair.

CHARLES A. GARDNER.

D. LOTHROP COMPANY, Boston.
Los Angeles county has been taken.



OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

THAT DREADFUL SCHOOL MAMMA.

I was a very romantic little girl, and did a good many queer things when I was a child. I remember of reading that Grace Greenwood ran away from home when she was small to live with the Indians, and for a time the desire to follow her example took possession of me, and if I could have discovered any Indians within reach I do not doubt but I should have tried the experiment of life with them myself. I thought it so fine, this life in the woods, among the birds, the squirrels and the growing flowers. It would be so delightful to become acquainted with the robin, the wood thrush, the field sparrow and the whippoorwill, I thought, and listen all day to the sweet music of the silver-tongued brooks. But, when cold weather came, as it does come in New England, and the frosty air nipped my nose when I was out of doors, I concluded that my own pleasant home, with its warmth and comfort, was better than any forest life could be, take it the whole year through.

But when summer came again another wild notion crept into my foolish little brain. I did not like the lady who was to teach the school in the district where I attended, and so I told my mother that I was not going to school. "And why does my little daughter object to attending school?" inquired my mother.

"O, because I know that I shall not like the teacher. Mary Glenn went to school to her last winter, and she says she is dreadfully cross, and punishes her scholars for every little mistake. Please don't send me, mother," I begged.

"But what will my little girl do through all the long summer days if she is not in school?" said my mamma. "O, I'll think of something very nice. O, I will not make me go," I replied with tears, for I really had an idea that the new school teacher was in danger of the most inhuman punishments if I ever failed in my lessons, or was guilty of tardiness.

"Well, you can think the matter over," said mamma, for she saw that the thought of school was an actual terror to me, and one that she could not reason me out of, and instead of compelling my attendance, she thought it wise to teach me my folly through some other method.

So that afternoon, after I had thought the matter over with all the wisdom of my nine years, I sought my mother again, and she said that I had made up my mind what I would do if I was not required to attend school.

"Well, you can tell mother about it, and we will decide what is best to be done."

I told her that I had been down to see a lady whose husband worked for my father, and who lived in one of the little cottages which my father owned down by his great wheel mill, and that I had arranged to live with her, and was going to wash dishes for her and do housework.

I noticed a queer little smile on my mother's face, but she only said: "What wages will you receive?"

"O, nothing but my board; I don't want any money," I replied.

"Well, mother will see about it and let you know tomorrow."

All the afternoon I went about with an anxious heart. Home looked doubly pleasant when compared with the humble little cottage where I proposed to go; but, then, that dreadful "school-mamma," no, I couldn't think of her, and I would be brave and go out to work just as if I was a poor girl. I would show papa and my mother that I could take care of myself if I was only 9 years old, if they would not send me to the teacher of whom I was so much afraid.

So the next morning my mamma said we were at the breakfast table. Papa and I have decided that we will let you go to Mr. Guillow's, if you prefer it to attending school. I have found a little dark-colored dress for you which you can put on after breakfast, for you will not wish to wear your nice light dresses in the kitchen. You will find it in your room and there are some long aprons in a little satchel, in which I have packed all the clothing which you will need during the week. Tom will take it down for you."

After breakfast I kissed baby good-by, and mamma also, and went down the shaded street where the maples grew, across the bridge, beneath which the river ran, and past the great white factory building, to the little cottage where I proposed to live.

It was a hot summer day, and O, how small and close the cottage rooms seemed. The kitchen and dining-room were one, and it was heated by the fire which had been required to cook breakfast, and then, too, the sun poured in the open door and through the window which opened to the southeast, and I thought the place like an oven.

"Good morning, my dear; so you have come to work for me, have you?" said Mrs. Mrs. Guillow with a pleasant smile.

"Yes, I have," I said bravely, although my heart had already begun to fail me. "Has Tom brought my satchel?"

"O, yes, you will find it in the other room."

"Well, I'll put my apron on, and, have you anything for me to do?"

"O, yes, there's the breakfast dishes. You can wash them."

So she took down the big dishpan and put it upon the broad box that was about right for me as to height, turned in some hot water, and brought out a large square pan in which to drain the dishes, gave me a clean dishcloth and some soft tea towels, showed me how to wash the dishes, and I went to work.

There were not many of them, but it took me a whole hour to finish them to my satisfaction, and to put them away in the tiny pantry, which opened off the kitchen. Then I tried to sweep, and made the kitchen as tidy as possible, and by that time I was a very tired little girl, you may be sure.

Then Mrs. Guillow brought her baby and sat it down on a big braided rug, and told me to play with baby until it was time to get dinner. So I built block houses, to amuse it, spun top, and resorted to various other things to please it until it was time to get dinner. Then I brought in the kindling out of the little shed, washed the potatoes and shelled the peas, and finished by setting the table.

O, what a weary little maid I was, and the room was so hot, though the

back and front doors were open so that the breeze could sweep through. But the dinner was good, and Mr. Guillow came in and said he thought me the most wonderful little housekeeper he had ever seen, which cheered me somewhat, though I was beginning to feel a homesick longing, and had almost made up my mind that I would rather go to school than wash dishes in that hot little kitchen.

After dinner the dishes were to wash again, which took me a long time, and then I helped pick over some berries for supper, and, after supper, when the work was all done, I asked Mrs. Guillow if she would show me where I should sleep, and would she please let me go right to bed?

"Certainly, my dear," she said, "but I haven't any nice room for you, such as you have at home, but I shall have to make you up a bed on the lounge, here. There is but one bedroom in the house, you know."

O, how dreadful it seemed to have to go to bed in that room, about which the odors of the dinner still lingered, but I was so very tired I soon fell asleep, after I had cried a little very softly so that no one should hear me.

But children are naturally light-hearted, and I awoke in the morning feeling quite cheerful, and determined to be very brave. The outside door was open, and a most delightful strain of bird music was wafted in, and I could hear the soft gurgle of the little stream that ran past the house, and the morning glories were looking in at the window with bright faces, and the woods were green across the way, and the whole world was so bright I forgot my troubles, and was soon dressed. I set the table as neatly as possible, and sat down with a cheerful face with the family to breakfast.

The day was just a repetition of the day before, only that I had permission to run out for a little while to the hills and gather a few wild flowers—dandelions, honeysuckles and buttercups and some pretty daisies.

But the next day, about an hour before dinner, Mrs. Guillow said that they had no potatoes for dinner, "and will you please," said she, "go out to the garden and dig just one hill for me?"

Dear! What should I do for it happened that the garden was a broad strip of ground lying between my father's factory and the river, and if he should see me out digging potatoes in the hot sun what would he think? But I did not like to tell the good woman that I would not go, so I took up the light, small hoe, and basket, and went slowly on toward the garden.

I had a fancy that the lady was watching me from the door and that she was smiling at something, which did not make me feel any more comfortable.

I had almost reached the garden, and looking up I saw some one standing just by the gate. It was papa, and as I came near he said: "What is this? What little girl can be coming out to dig potatoes?"

That was too much for me. My own papa did not know me, and I cried: "O, it's me, papa, and—and I'm tired, and I want to go home, and I will go to school if you will let me."

"Why, this is my little girl," said papa, as he lifted the sun-bonnet which Mrs. Guillow had put on my head, and gave me a kiss. "Well, she shall go home. I am going up to the house now with the carriage. I'll send Tom out to dig the potatoes, and you run back and get your things and papa will come for you in a few minutes."

Ah, with what happy feet I ran back to the house.

"Mrs. Guillow," I said, "Tom will dig the potatoes; I am going home with papa."

"Well, well, so I am to lose the little girl that was to stay with me, but I don't blame you. Come and see me, dear."

So I went home with papa, and how lovely my cool, sweet chamber looked to me, opening as it did on one side upon the apple orchard with its fragrant boughs, and upon the other on a pretty flower garden, with the broad maple trees dropping their cool shade through the open windows.

Then my mother gave me such a loving welcome, and took off my dark dress, and put on one of soft white with tiny rosebuds scattered over it, and she kissed me as I ran away to school, determined that I would not be afraid of the new teacher, whom I grew to like very much, for she was one of the very best teachers that I ever had.

Here is a nice little letter, that came to me some days ago, and which, in some way, was overlooked last week, for which I am very sorry. I hope my little friend was not very badly disappointed in not seeing it in last Sunday's TIMES.

FULLERTON, March 19, 1890.
Dear Mrs. Olin: I have seen your letters from Fullerton so I thought I would write you one. I go to school. I have a real nice teacher. Her name is Miss Baldwin. I go to Sunday-school. We have to get a verse out of the Bible every Sunday. I belong to the Loyal Temperance Legion and I promise not to drink or smoke any. I am trying to get all the little boys to sign the pledge, which is: "God helping me, I promise not to buy, drink or sell or give alcoholic liquors while I live."

From all tobacco I'll abstain,
And never take God's name in vain."

I have two pet sheep. One's name is Billy and the other's name is Nannie. She is Billy's mother. I have a big dog named Hero, and a big cat named Jim; he catches lots of mice and gophers. This is the first letter I ever wrote, and if you will be kind enough to print it in the MIRROR I will write another, maybe. My papa takes the MIRROR. I am 10 years old. Good-by for this time. Your little friend,
MINOR L. KEITH.

INDIANAPOLIS, April, 1890.
Dear E. A. O.: I have a dear old papa at your adjoining town called Pasadena, who sends me one of your papers each week, and I see you give the little boys a chance to say a few words in your most highly appreciated paper. I am a little boy, and have a very long and curious name. Would you allow me to write you each week? If so, please let me in your paper, and you will receive a letter from me every week. I am 8 years old and go to school, but not like your boys out in California, through summer and sunburn, but with frozen snow and mud, with frozen nose and toes. I have a little dog. His name is Scrap. He is almost a year old. But some day I will leave him to visit your beautiful country. Very respectfully,
MASTER WILLIAM JESSE HESTER DIXON.

These are all the letters that I have received this week, but if others come in I will lay them carefully by for next Sunday's paper. I hope I shall hear from both of these little friends again. Ah! just this minute came another letter, and it shall have a place.

LOS ANGELES, April 7, 1890.
Dear Mrs. Olin: I am a new friend of yours. I am 10 years old. I have a little brother 6 years old. I have been reading 'Our Boys and Girls' in the Sunday Times, and I was a little homesick. I got tired of reading so long. I live on West Washington street. I have written a long letter, so I bid you good-by. Your new friend,
MARSHY MARRERS.

Write again little friend. E. A. O.

Melvin Brockway of Chicago has bought 12 acres in the northeastern part of Pomona for \$250 an acre, and will plant three acres to lemons and five to prunes this season. He may also have four acres planted to figs.

POULTRY.

Capons as Mothers.

It is not generally known, but it is a fact, that capons, with a little training, make the best of mothers, taking excellent care of twenty or thirty chicks at a time, and will keep at it all summer and get large and fat themselves. Being so much larger and stronger than a hen they can do much more scratching and twice as many chickens can live under them.

The way to make them good mothers is as follows: When the capon has reached the age of 9 months, he is old enough to assume maternal duties. If there are chicks ready, catch the capon, pluck a few feathers out of his breast, and at the same time switch him lightly with a cedar twig or anything that will sting him a little. The object of this is to cause him breast to itch. Put him in a dark box about two feet square and low enough to prevent him standing up. Then put two or three chicks in with him. He will probably kill these chicks, and when he does he should be treated as kindly as an old hen would. He should be kept under the box for 24 hours with the chicks, giving them a few bread crumbs and water. There should be just light enough for him to see the food and water. Care should be taken to have the capon far enough from the old hen to prevent the chicks from hearing her call for them. The next day he may be put in an open coop, and as many chicks given him as is desirable. In this they should be kept for several days, after which he and the chicks may be allowed to roam where they choose; the capon will take better care of them than the mother, for he will never forget that the chicks are his, and he will give them from time to time, but always at night, at the same taking the chicks that are large enough away from him. In this way, one capon will bring up a great many chickens, and the hen's time is not lost. The capon is always at home with a large family of chicks, after he is once broken in. This is another inducement to the farmer and poultry-raiser to caponize. [Fancier's Journal.]

Kerosene in the Poultry Yard.
C. C. says: The many uses that kerosene may be put to in the poultry yard, make it such a handy article, and it is to be charged to the expense account, and no other article will so enhance the profit of the poultry yards as kerosene. It is used in the most intelligent way. For painting the inside of nest boxes for sitting hens there is nothing equal to it, as it surely kills all vermin with which it comes in contact, and prevents other vermin from entering the nest until it is entirely evaporated, which, if the crude oil is used, will give the hen ample time to hatch her brood. A few drops in the drinking water occasionally has a good effect upon the general health of the flock, and for colds or roup there is nothing better if carefully applied. Scaly legs may be cured by simply wetting the legs of the fowls affected occasionally, and the crude oil is best in this case also, as it takes a much longer time to evaporate. When the crude oil is not readily obtained, some kind of heavy oil or grease should be mixed with the kerosene to stay evaporation. As a remedy for cholera it has been highly recommended.

Sheep on the Farm.
(Orchard and Farm.)
A writer in the Massachusetts Ploughman says: "The importance of sheep to successful farming cannot be estimated. They will consume a larger number of plants than any other farm stock. They will eradicate briars and weeds from the land. Besides, there are many profits from a flock when properly managed. There is a profit from wool, from increase of flock and from the rich manure. They are also valuable to the farmer in destroying noxious weeds and as enrichers of the soil."

In England, the home of the mutton breeds, he is considered an unthrifty farmer who does not keep a flock of sheep. Were the same views held in America there would be more sheep and better farmers.

Much of the profit depends on the care and management of the flock. Sheep should be kept tame and quiet. Wild sheep are unprofitable. They should have a pasture by themselves not far from the house. No other farm stock should be allowed with them. They should not be worried by frisky colts, unruly cattle nor worthless dogs.

Large flocks are seldom profitable. Small flocks of choice, thrifty sheep, when well cared for, are more profitable than any farm stock of the same value. There are good markets in every city and large town. Choice mutton finds a ready sale at very remunerative prices. Mutton and lambs are more profitable than wool.

Rust and rot do more for the implement maker in winter than wear and tear do in summer.

THE TRUE MEDICINE FOR SPRING.

What Different Doctors Consider the Best Medicine for Spring.

The rapid manner of living which has become a characteristic of our American people, has brought about nerve exhaustion, and "spring medicine" means an entirely different thing to the advanced practitioner of the present time than it did to the doctor of fifty years ago, whose main dependence was calomel and blood-letting. In view of the fact the following interviews with prominent physicians make interesting and valuable reading.

Dr. A. W. K. Newton, 528 Tremont street, Boston, is a strong believer in "The unequalled value of Paine's Celery Compound. His first acquaintance with this remedy dates from its use by himself in a case of blood poisoning brought on by a surgical operation. He found that it produced results obtainable from no other medicine, and since then has prescribed it freely, especially in the spring. The salient or pimply skin, headache, sour stomach, languor and tired feeling, backache and loss of appetite, which are so common at this season of the year, are promptly and permanently cured by the use of this medicine. It strengthens the nerves, thus regulating the circulation of the blood, and in a short time after its use is commenced the pure blood joyously pulsates through the veins, carrying new life and vitality to every part of the system."

The eminent Dr. J. W. Smith, Corresponding Secretary of the New York County Medical Association, on 122 Park avenue, New York city, is another of the many doctors who endorse Paine's Celery Compound. Thousands of physicians find that this remedy is just what is needed at this season of the year. Dr. Smith says that he has found it to give particularly good results in nervous debility, neuritis, general debility, sleeplessness and other nervous disorders. When this medicine is used the cheeks once more become rosy, the eyes again have their accustomed brightness, the muscles become firm, melancholy and low spirits are replaced by happiness and buoyancy, while the system is stronger and more vigorous and capable of directing most momentous affairs of business.



A LOVELY WOMAN

overheard one say of her. "By Heaven she's beautiful!" "Yes," retorted she indignantly, "and by heaven only!" Randy health manifested her cheek, yet this beautiful lady, once thin and pale, and suffering from a dry, hacking cough, night-sweats, and spitting of blood, seemed destined to fill a consumptive's grave. After spending hundreds of dollars on physicians, without benefit, she tried Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery; her improvement was soon marked, and in a few months she was well and strong again—a perfect picture of health and strength.

This wonderful "Golden Medical Discovery," now world-famed as a remedy for consumption, which is really lung-scorfula, is not only an acknowledged remedy for that terrible fatal malady, when taken in time and given a fair trial, but also for all forms of Scrophulous, Skin and Scalp Diseases, as White Swellings, Fever-sores, Hip-joint Diseases, Salt-rheum, Tetters, Rosacea, Sores, Carbuncles, Erysipelas and kindred eruptions. It is a scaly, crusty, itching, troublesome eruption, yielding readily to its curative powers. It invigorates the liver, enriches the blood and promotes all the bodily functions. It is a liver, blood and lung remedy, sold by druggists, and under guarantee that if it does not do all that it is recommended to, or money paid for it will be promptly refunded.

\$500 REWARD offered for an incurable case of Catarrh in the Head, by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, only 50 cents. Sold by druggists everywhere.

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B. F. GARDNER, dealer in books, news and stationery, 28 N. Spring st., corner Franklin. LAZARUS & MELTZER, 111 N. Spring st.

Clothing—Retail.
MULLEN, BLUETT & CO., cor. Spring and First.

Commissioner of Deeds.
ARIZONA, NEW YORK, G. A. Dobson, 114 S. Fort st. Telephone 28.

Deli-cious Store.
MEER, RUSCH & DOWNEY, 24 S. Spring st. Roast Meats, Ham, Tongue, etc.

Druggists—Wholesale.
F. W. BRAUN & CO., 287 and 289 N. Main st.

Iron Works.
BAKER IRON WORKS, 542-544 Buena Vista.

Los Angeles Abstract Company.
LEGAL DEPARTMENT, SARGENT & HARRIS, attorneys, Office, No. 11 Temple st., Suite Deposit Building.

Notary Public.
G. A. DOBSON, 114 S. Fort st. Telephone 28.

Merchant Tailoring.
A. M. McINTOSH, suit tailoring; suits, \$50; pants, \$10. 81 E. Elmo Hotel building.

Oil.
MORRIS & JONES, Tester coal oil.

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MILLER & HERRIOTT, 34 N. Spring st.

City Tool Supply Company.
CLARK & LITTLE, 135 W. First st., cor. Spring.

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No. 129 South Spring Street, 38, 40 and 42 S. Main st. (now No. 144), near Second; experienced teachers; complete course of study. D. H. WILLIAMS, Principal.

THE LOS ANGELES SCHOOL OF ART and Design: the classes commence as usual from May 1st. L. E. GARDEN-MACLEOD, Principal, corner Spring and Third sts.

HERR ARNOLD KUTNER, TEACHER of the German language and literature by the natural method. Office 449 S. Spring st., near Sixth.



The past week has been a busy one in society circles, as is always the case just after Lent, the number of entertainments being especially large, as will be seen by the following detailed reports:

The Tamale Club, which has a limited membership of 20 active members, over which Mrs. Mamie Perry-Davis presides, rendered an excellent programme for their invited guests at the home of Dr. and Mrs. J. S. Owens, a week ago last Saturday evening.

Mrs. Humphrey-Smith more than delighted the company with her excellent recitations, and the "favorites" rendered their different selections with their usual excellence and good taste. Refreshments were served and the "famous" were especially enjoyed by those present.

The following programme was carried out:

Piano duet, "Mennett" (Scharwenka)—Mrs. Larrabee, Miss Florence Perry. "Conto d'Amore" (Campari)—Mrs. Dr. Owens. "Eulde" c minor (Chopin)—Mrs. Dr. Small. "Protestations" (Norris)—Sig. Modini. Flute solo, (Tersak)—Mr. Walter McQuillan. "Pollock Puritan" (Bellini)—Mrs. Mamie Perry-Davis. "I love thee" (Eckert). Spanish song, selected—Mrs. Frank Bell. Recitation, "The Kitchen Clock"—Mrs. Foye. "Teddy Malone"—Mrs. Humphrey-Smith.

Accompanist, Miss Florence Perry. Those present were Dr. and Mrs. J. S. Owens, Dr. and Mrs. Small, Dr. and Mrs. Graves, Mr. and Mrs. Larrabee, Capt. and Mrs. Frank Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Hance, Mr. and Mrs. Haines, Mr. and Mrs. H. Fleischman, Mr. and Mrs. Mariner, Sig. Modini, Mrs. Mamie Perry-Davis, Mrs. Dr. Fay, Mrs. Humphrey-Smith, Mrs. Nellie Hobbs, Mrs. Earle, Mrs. Mary Foye, Miss Florence Perry, Mrs. M. Vasey, Mrs. Frank Ross, Miss Katharine Kimball, Mrs. A. C. Fish, Misses F. Lockhart, Lutz, Brig-Gen. B. H. Grierson, Messrs. Weisendanger, Maurice Clark, J. H. Brenner, Frank Hatch, Byron, Calvin Foye, Walter McQuillan and others.

A GAY COMPANY.

It was a gay company of Michigan daughters, many of them comely and fair, and some of them "sweet sixteen," that partook of an elegant lunch arranged by Mrs. W. J. Coats, at her home at McCoy station, on the afternoon of Thursday.

Quincy Branch county, Mich., had the greatest number of representatives. They were: Misses Lucy J. Golden, Sarah M. Turner, Anna M. Wilcox and daughter, Miss Vivia A. Wilcox, Sarah A. Mudge, Minnie Alger, June Windish and Lillie Tessel; from Coldwater, Misses Martha E. Drawbaugh and daughter, Lena, Ella Mudgett, Kate Mudgett; from Reading, Misses Millie Bartholomew, Gerta Page, Ethel Blake, Eugenie Bailey; from Muskegon, Misses Clara Cooper and Flora Cooper; from Chicago, Misses Fannie Howard and Addie A. Warren; from Clinton, Iowa, Mrs. Lizzie A. Grey; from Sharon, Wis., Mrs. S. Dugal; from Jerseyville, Ill., Mrs. Hattie Leonard; from Birmingham, N. Y., Mrs. Sarah Gilmore; Miss Jennie Norman; from Bridgeport, Ct., Mrs. Jennie Ritchie and daughter Lottie; from Iowa, Mrs. Ella Walters; from New York, Mrs. Anna Furdon, and five babies that belong to Los Angeles.

A RUSSIAN TEA.

Wednesday afternoon, from 2 to 5 o'clock, Mrs. M. H. Kimball gave a Russian tea at her residence. The following guests were invited: Misses W. D. Vawter, W. H. Bravton, A. J. Vile, Dr. Folsom, L. T. Fisher and Smith, Miss Stevens, Misses E. H. Sweetser, N. A. Roth, G. A. Treadwell, Alex. Campbell, Edwin Potter and J. S. Elliott, Misses Dunn, Mmes. W. S. Vawter, E. J. Vawter, Dr. Cates, Charles Van Every and J. W. Scott, Miss Munroe, Mrs. Gorham, Rev. Mrs. Judd, Rev. Mrs. Jennings, Misses Charles Scott and E. Duncan, Miss Nellie Potter, Misses T. A. Lewis, Howard and Edwards, Miss Henshaw, Misses T. J. Newby and J. J. Conillo, Misses C. Conillo, Emma Vawter and Jennie Vawter, Misses Robinson, H. M. Russell, Gardner, Smith (Soldiers' Home), W. L. Tierney and M. B. Boyce.

The rooms were handsomely decorated with flowers and evergreens, and everybody seemed to enjoy themselves to their hearts' content. The lunch was gotten up in Russian style and was of the best.

A SOCIAL ON THE EAST SIDE. The social and literary entertainment, under the auspices of the Woman's Aid Society, at the Asbury M. E. Church was well attended Monday evening. The programme rendered was contributed by home talent, and demonstrated the fact that the East Side is no slouch intellectually or socially. Dr. Cox acted as ex-officio chairman of the society. Following was the programme:

Male quartette—Messrs. Miller, Gay, Shaw and Cunningham. Instrumental solo—Mrs. Love. Select reading—Miss Spandy. Vocal solo—Miss Dyer. Recitation—Adriana Cox. Instrumental duet—Mmes. Ross and Hagan. Instrumental duet—Miss Wood and Fred Wood.

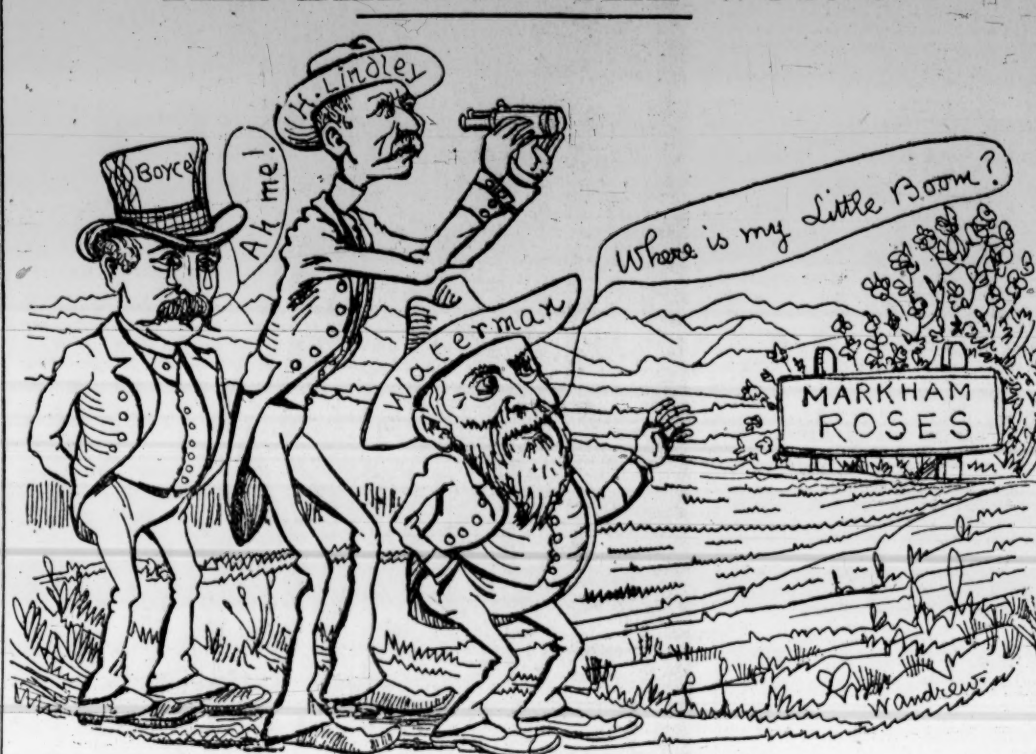
Refreshments consisted of Easter eggs "made sour with vinegar," bread and butter, cake, coffee and fruit, after which many repaired to their homes and drug stores for peppermint, paragon and such remedies as would aid digestion.

PARTY AT THE ARGYLE.

One of the most enjoyable hops of the season occurred at Hotel Argyle, Friday evening, and closed an exceptionally busy week.

The parlors were fragrant with the scent of roses, and the dining-room, which was used for dancing, was beautifully decorated with banksia, amilax and Marchiel Nell roses. Re-

THE BABE IN THE WOODS.



Lost in the Wilderness.

WATERMAN: "Can you see it, Hervey?"

LINDLEY: "No, Your Excellency; it appears to have disappeared in that thicket of rose-bushes."

BOYCE: "Why, Guv'nor, I really believe it has been lost in the wilderness, for that confounded Markham thicket has spread from San Bernardino to Shasta, and all within a month or two!"

WATERMAN: "Then send out searching parties at once!"

freshments were served, and the costumes of the ladies were noticeable for beauty and elegance, light full-dress predominating.

Among those present were Mmes. Abbott, Whitesell, Herriott, Brierly, Germain, Davenport, De Groot, Bigford, Groves, Campbell, Bishop, Hewitt, Kempton, Morton, Keifer, Hunter, Chipman, Hardy, Bremer and Brown, and Misses Murphy, Root, Cook, Vivian, Hall, Murphy, Cochran, Baker, Karna, Rouse, McCarly, Kenny, CroTTY, and Messrs. Abbott, Whitesell, Herriott, Brierly, Germain, De Groot, Bigford, Bishop, Kempton, Morton, Keifer, Hunter, Chipman, Wallace, Phippin, Barr, Stevens, Frank Bigford, Harry Germain, Witherspoon, Fuller, Carter, Du Bois, Donohue, Farnham, Cronin, Hitt, Parsons, Dr. Haynes.

ILLINOIS HALL.

A good-sized audience attended the weekly social of the Illinois Association Friday evening. Wilson's orchestra played, and there were trios and duets on guitar, mandolin and harmonica by Messrs. Setzner, Hollingsworth and Fisher; vocal numbers by Misses Grosser and Rohrer; recitations by Misses Hattie Pearson and Nettie Harwood.

The intermission for social intercourse also proved an attractive feature of the evening.

The last half of the entertainment consisted of the popular comedy, *A Queer Family*, produced in a very creditable manner by the Woodbury College Dramatic Company, under the management of G. A. Hough, with the following cast:

"Benjamin Bibbs"—F. W. Kelsey. "Barney Bibbs"—G. A. Hough. "Peter Parker"—C. W. Medler. "Grumpy"—F. U. Hawson. "Mrs. Benjamin Bibbs"—Annie L. Kelsey. "Mrs. Barney Bibbs"—Nellie L. Woolcott. "Selma Summers"—Engel G. Sumner. "Suey"—Hattie M. Dike.

A MAIN-STREET PARTY.

The friends of Miss Berta Dague gave her a surprise party, on Tuesday evening last, at the home of her parents, 2415 South Main street. It was a complete surprise to Miss Dague, and her confusion was enjoyed by all. Music, games, dancing and refreshments were the order of the evening.

Among those present were Miss Annie Monroe of Lawrence, Kan.; P. A. Krosch of Caledonia, Minn.; Mr. and Mrs. Dague, Misses Berta Dague, Mabel and Ada Skofstad, A. Guenther, B. Leak, Malcom, Emma Barringer, Houser, Lydia Alexander, Rosa Roth, Ruth Barber, Minnie Phenan and Campbell, and Messrs. Roy Gates, Weber, Frank Alexander, Dr. Pollock, Elbertson Stanton, Bowers, French, Hudson and Sandy Edgwart.

A PLEASANT PARTY.

At the residence of Niel Colgan, No. 428 East Twelfth street, a very pleasant social party was given Thursday evening by Miss May Colgan. The evening was passed by listening to music, both vocal and instrumental, or in dancing.

The manner in which the guests enjoyed the evening spoke well for the way in which the affair was conducted by the young lady. Among those present were Misses Anderson, Bessie Bell, Snell, Aggie Balentine, Fidelia Anderson, Edna Bell, May Colgan, Fannie Adams, Mrs. Houser, Mrs. Colgan and Messrs. Newton, J. Colgan, H. Case, O. Houser, S. Godbold, N. Colgan, W. Stevenson, C. Poland and C. C. Inman.

AN EAST SIDE PARTY.

Last Friday evening the friends of Miss Laura Holt surprised her at her home on Vallejo street, East Los Angeles. The affair proved to be a most enjoyable occasion throughout. A number of musical and elocutionary artists being present, the company were delightfully entertained with a short programme, after which dancing followed and refreshments were indulged in by most of the twenty couples present. Miss Holt proved herself a most efficient hostess, even on such short notice, and all departed at a late hour well satisfied with the evening's enjoyment.

THE WOODWORTH SURPRISE.

The following invited guests were present at Mrs. J. J. Woodworth's surprise party Saturday evening: Mr. and Mrs. de Camp, Mr. and Mrs. Danforth, Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Langtry, Mr. and Mrs. Hiller, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Woodworth, Mr. and Mrs. Bloser, Mr. and Mrs. William Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. Koster, Misses Anna Smith, Flora Culver, Jenny Frankenstein, Nellie Frankenstein, Mr. and Mrs. Weldon, Miss Sara Dewey, Messrs. J. B. Ashby, Sparx Johnson, P. Johnson, J. F. Blake, A. E. Elliott, McKerson, Sam Dewey and others.

AN ADAMS-STREET SURPRISE.

A delightful surprise party was given to Miss Nellie Buck, on Adams street, last Thursday evening, on her eighteenth birthday. Refreshments, consisting of cake, strawberries and lemonade were served. Among those present were Misses Jessie Cole, Emma Haughawau, Hortense Jackson, Marea McCann, Stella Jackman and

the Misses Mame and Jai Buck, Messrs. Gerhart, Duncan, Budlong, Haughawau, Andrews, Wilson and the Harper brothers.

NOTES AND PERSONALS.

Among the guests at the Argyle are J. A. Bishop and wife, Mrs. E. J. Brown and son, Carl, Minneapolis, Minn.; Miss Bingham, Washington, D.C., daughter of Chief Justice Bingham; Miss Mabel Balcom, Omaha; W. S. Green, the Democratic war-horse and editor of the Colusa Sun; Gen. W. J. Hahn, Minneapolis; J. Q. Haas and wife, St. Paul; Mr. and Mrs. James S. Rice, Tucson.

Mrs. Wallace left for San Francisco Wednesday noon. Miss Hammond, who has been a guest at the Argyle all winter, has spent the week with friends at Santa Barbara.

Prof. Brenner has been taking in the flower festival at Santa Barbara during the week.

Dr. Edmunds and family are spending a few days at Redlands. Judge Magee and family of Pasadena were present at a dinner party given by Dr. and Mrs. Hunt of Grand avenue yesterday.

The ladies of Ascension Guild proposed holding a bazaar Tuesday and Wednesday next, from 2 to 11 p.m., daily, at Hendricks's Hall, corner First and Chicago streets.

Miss Lotta Abrams of San Francisco is visiting Mrs. Dr. Phelps at the residence of M. M. Morrison, 933 South Broadway.

The engagement is announced of Harry Milner of San Francisco to Miss Augusta Raphael of Portland, Or.

The Oratorio Club will hold its final rehearsal of the season next Wednesday evening at Prof. Stamm's hall, No. 118 East Fifth street. An interesting programme and a social dance will follow the rehearsal.

Mrs. E. J. Brown, an artist from the East, who has beenjourning in San Diego, is the guest of Mrs. J. H. Abbott of the Argyle.

Cards are out for the fifth reception of Prof. H. J. Kremer at his dancing academy, 313 South Main street.

Tuesday evening Los Angeles Lodge No. 55, A.O.U.W., held an open meeting. The following ladies and gentlemen took part in the entertainment: Prof. Wilde, Miss Amelia Grosser, Mr. Grosser, S. N. Osborne, S. A. Widney, Tom Barnes and B. C. Holmes. A delegation from the East Side lodge attended the social session.

Cards are out for the reception of the State Medical Society, which takes place Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, in the Nadeau.

Cards are out for the Dean's annual reception by the College of Medicine of the University, which takes place next Wednesday evening.

At Hotel del Coronado. The hotel is still well filled with guests. The guests have many delightful ways of spending the time out of doors, but no sport is more universally enjoyed than boating. There has been no lack of breeze this past week, and the pleasant aspect of the bay called out those who enjoy sailing. White-winged boats were seen in every direction, and many an impromptu race was run and won or lost by the pleasure-seekers. Mr. H. Wadsworth of Wells, Fargo Express Company, H. A. Williams of Mission, O., C. Ross Grubb, of New Jersey, M. S. Robinson of Detroit, and D. D. Ackor of New Rochelle, N. Y., spent a very pleasant day last Wednesday sailing and fishing. Tuesday quite a large party took a trip in the yacht, "Rival," to Ballast Point, where they lunched and made the ascent to Point Loma and the lighthouse.

The fine new racetrack is finished; it has been carefully graded and it is safe to say there is not another in the country which has so little rise and fall; the entire surface has been covered with an eight-inch layer of clay spread even and rolled as hard as possible, making the surface just as nearly level as a track could be. The erection of the enclosure and grand stand has now commenced. The stand is at the southern or higher side, and from it an excellent view will be obtainable of the entire backstretch as well as both turns and homestretch. The stables for the stock are already up and supplied with every convenience for the care of the faera. Already there are quite a number of trotters here. Horsemen have no words strong enough to express their praise, and all assert it is the "best on earth." A horseman was heard not long since to make the following remark: "When everything about this track is known to the racing people of this country it will become the best patronized track in the world. In itself it will be the prettiest track horse ever put hoof upon. Level as a floor, with good foundation, it will be a speedy track. Situated as it is in the best climate in the country, it will find trotters able to do their best upon it. Now the matter of climate is not a small matter. Here it is never too cold and never too hot, but the air is ever tempered to the best possible development of the trotter or runner."

During the past week surf-bathing has been indulged in more frequently than usual, the mercury has been soaring above 70°, and the water has been

delightfully warm, allowing the merry parties who availed themselves of this pleasure to play with the waves as long as they desired.

Balls, as well as informal parties, have been frequent at the hotel late; all are well attended and thoroughly enjoyed.

In looking over the register at this hotel one can always see the names of many well-known society people from all parts of the country.

At Alhambra.

The base-ball game Saturday, between the Alhambra and the Los Angeles Stars, resulting in a score of 2 to 10, in favor of the local nine, is a source of considerable gratification to the Alhambra boys, and will probably tend to stimulate them in their endeavors to maintain the prominent position they have attained among the amateur clubs of Southern California.

Easter Sunday was appropriately observed by special services at the various churches; the exercises being of an exceptionally interesting and instructive character. A profusion of flowers was noticeable in the decorations in the interior of the several edifices, presenting a most attractive appearance.

The San Soci Dramatic Club has been reorganized and reinforced by additional local talent, and made its appearance on Friday evening in a laughable comedy entitled *Engaged*.

The work of repairing the numerous washouts on the rapid transit line is progressing rapidly, and the officials state that trains will be run through to Los Angeles by May 1st.

J. L. Wheeler and family left Thursday for Denver, where they will take up their residence.

C. F. Bean and wife arrived home from Antelope Valley Tuesday last. T. D. Kellogg and D. C. Webster are in San Bernardino.

MUSIC.

Bat Few Musical Entertainments During the Past Week. "Soft is the music that would charm forever." WORDSWORTH.

Beyond the brief season of light opera at the Grand, but little has been presented to the public during the week of any especial character. The usual number of small concerts have been given for church and charitable purposes, and at the fair at Turnverein Hall a programme of a mixed character has been creditably performed each evening.

Every body knows and likes the opera of *Ermione* so well that it bears repetition even to seventy times seven, if well done, and *The Black Hussar* has melodious numbers and some stirring chorals—but for *Nadly*, nothing can be rightfully claimed in any particular, and it undoubtedly deserves the scoring it has received in the East. It is intended that the musical portion of the entertainments under the High School auspices shall be of a high degree of merit. At the first of the lecture series Mmes. Mamie Davis and L. Beeson, and H. Maybin were the soloists.

The long-promised performance of *Iolanthe*, at Pasadena, is coming in good shape, and will be a fashionable affair. *Iolanthe* is quite as good and much less lachrymose than others of the Gilbert-Sullivan group.

During the warm months the S. M. Club will not intermit their regular fortnightly meetings, but will devote more exclusively to strictly admitting visitors or outsiders. At the last business meeting Miss Cooper, pianist, and Elmer Wachter, violinist, were made members of the club.

There will be a concert at Turnverein Hall, tomorrow night, for the benefit of the Baptist Church, given by local talent of a good order—among them Mrs. J. S. Owens, Prof. Stamm and a male quartette. At Elks's Hall, tomorrow night, a benefit concert will be given Albert M. Hawthorne, the basso, Miss Katherine Kimball and Messrs. Arvalo, Bierlich, Brown and Brenner will assist the beneficiary.

A song and piano recital will be given on Friday evening next, the 15th inst., for the benefit of Bethany Presbyterian Church, Angelo Heights, at the church, by Mrs. Frank J. Thayer and Miss Maud Ayer, assisted by Walter McQuillan, flute, and Mrs. J. G. Ogilvie, accompanist. Following is the programme:

PART I.
Polonaise, Op. 28, No. 1 (Chopin).
a "Hardly Known" (Kyrell); b "The Night" (Parsons).
c "Berceuse" (Chopin); d "Don Pasquale" (Strauss); e "Serenade" (Thalberg).
f "Rondo, 'Don Pasquale'" (Donizetti); flute obligato.

PART II.
Sonata in C minor, Op. 3 (Beethoven); mazurka, allegro con brio ed appassionato; arietta, adagio, molto semplice e cantabile. c "Thou Art Like Unto a Flower" (Rubenstein); d "Daffodils" (Jordan).
Flute solo (selected).
e "That We Two Were Maying" (Gounod); f "To Sevilla" by request (Desauer).

The Los Angeles Orchestral Society was organized about five months ago for the purpose of studying standard orchestral music, and giving a series of concerts for the benefit of subscrib-

ing members. The society is an assured success, being organized on a financial basis; each active member pays \$12 a year for membership, after passing the required examination.

Subscribing members are required to pay the same fee for membership as active members, with the exception that the fee will be reduced to \$10 if that amount is paid in advance. Every subscribing member is entitled to six tickets to each of the three concerts given during the year, and to attend all of the regular weekly rehearsals.

The officers of the society are Dr. O. W. Green, president; G. E. Lawrence, secretary, and A. G. Bartlett, treasurer.

The first public rehearsal of this society will be given tomorrow night at the First Congregational Church. There will be no admission. The programme is as follows, with H. Hamilton as leader:

March, "Coronation" (Meyerbeer).
Overture, "Titus" (Mozart).
Ballad, "In the Night She Told a Story" (Mrs. Chickering).
Overture, "Leichte Cavalier" (von Suppe).
"Night Song," string orchestra (Gustav Enoch).
Symphony No. 12, (Mozart).

The farmer of limited means and acres ought to plant the fig in waste spots and around his dwelling. It is of quick growth, bearing the second year; is hardy, needs little attention, has no insect pests, and its fruit ripens in June, with a fall crop to follow. The family can use them as dessert, with cream and sugar, as sweet pickles, jam, and then as dried fruit.

Pink gums and mouth and dazzling teeth and breath of health and tips of rose. Are found not in this world beneath. With young or old, save only those Who ever wisely, while they may, Use SOZODONT by night and day.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS' house and floor Paints, P. H. MATHEWS, corner Second and Main.

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